INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
I 4

VOL. XVIII NO 150— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ASSAM MAGISTRATE BURNS GANDHI CAPS.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES IN VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

European Members Opposed To Indian Demands.

SIR JOSEPH BHORE FOR A REAL ADVANCE.

Lord Irwin In A Minority.

The European members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, led by the Commander-in-Chief, are reported to be definitely opposed to any real transference of power. British vested interests and the "Steel Frame" have found strong champions in them.

Sir Fazl-i-Hussain is all for communal gains. Sir B. L. Mitter is giving a lukewarm support to Nationalist demands, which Sir Joseph Bhore stands for a real and bold advance.

SIR FAZLI HUSSEIN FOR COMMUNAL GAINS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Serious differences are reported in the Viceroy's Cabinet regarding to-day's announcement.

The Commander-in-Chief is being put down as an advocate of the Imperial Army and an upholder of the Simon Scheme. He, however, believes that in the sphere in which Britishers are prepared to concede rights to Indians, they should do so frankly, but to him Dominion Satuts for India is inconceivable.

Sir George Rainy is a champion of the European commercial cause of special privileges and protection in India.

Sir George Schuster sides with him entirely and bases his claim on the strength of London Stockholders and would not budge an inch when such policy does not suit international financers. He is wholeheartedly with the I. C. S. interests and strengthens their hand.

ONLY HINDU MEMBER.

Sir B. L. Mitter, being the only Hindu member of the Viceroy's Cabinet, feels a special responsibility. His is the point of view of the Constitutionalists. He will not be satisfied with an irresponsible Government in the centre and diluted provincial autonomy and would stand for rapid Indianisation of army.

Sir Fazli Hussain wants communal gains, such as an irremoveable communal majority in the Punjab and Bengal and statutory safeguards in respect of Muslim representation in services and in Cabinets.

He is prepared to join hands with those who would back him in this line and as a "Quid Pro Quo" he would stand for grant of special privileges to his supporters. No wonder, therefore, that he finds companions more in the ranks of the I. C. S. than his Indian colleagues.

Mr. Haig will not permit any constitution which affects the Steel Frame and would stand for governorships remaining a preserve of the I. C. S.

SIR JOSEPH BHORE'S VIEW.

Sir Joseph Bhore, it is said, takes an advanced nationalist view, and though a civilian himself is quite positive that civilian rule must end. He says that Governorship should be as much open to Indians as to Europeans.

Lord Irwin, it is said, is inclined more towards the view of Sir B. L. Mitter and Sir Joseph Bhore than of the other four.

WHAT'S HAPPENING AT SIMLA

—:o:—

Maharajahs & Satraps To Foregather Shortly

SIMLA, July 7.

Lady Irwin is leaving India at the end of July on a short visit to England and will be returning to Simla early in October.

The Maharaja of Kashmir, the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Bikaner will arrive in Simla on the 13th instant and will be guests of the Viceroy and Lady Irwin at the Viceregal Lorge.

The Governors of Bombay, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, the Central Provinces and Assam will arrive in Simla on the 20th instant and will stay at the Viceregal Lordge.—A. P.

Congress President's New Programme.

—:o:—

Gujerat Enlisting Volunteers

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has begun enlisting volunteers for the new programme which Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has prepared. What this programme is, is not yet known but it is believed that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will place his programme to-morrow before a meeting of volunteers, both men and women, to be held at the office of the Congress Committee.—A. P.

VALLABHBHAI MAKES READY FOR HIS ARREST

—:o:—

Malaviyaji To Be Next President.

The Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Hindusthan and Prajamitra" wires under date July 8:—

It is freely discussed in political circles that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's arrest may take place at any moment, and that he is fully aware of it. He has considered the question of nominating the next Congress President after him, and in this connection Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's name is freely spoken of as the next nominee.—Free Press.

Forfeiture Notices Served On Peasants

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, July 8.

Peasants of Dascroi Taluk are warned with forfeiture notices for not paying land revenue.

Eight volunteers have been arrested in the city for picketing liquor shops. These are the first arrests under the picketing Ordinance.—Free Press.

Sabhas Bose's Condition

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is still ailing from bowel troubles, insominia and evening temperature.

It is reported X-ray plate does show signs of lung troubles. It is understood Mr. Bose is under treatment of Col. Denham White for intestinal troubles.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN LAHORE.

—:o:—

Another War Council Formed.

LAHORE, July 8.

With the exception of eight or nine, all dealers in foreign cloth in Lahore have given an undertaking to the Congress not to sell foreign cloth to Indians. Congress authorities hope that these eight or nine persons will also give an undertaking by to-morrow morning, failing which picketing of their shops will commence.

Yet another Provincial War Council in defiance of the Criminal Law Amendment Act has been formed with Sjt. Talukchand Kapur as dictator and Messrs. Devraj and Amamdin as members.—A. P.

MANY CHARGES AGAINST PESHAWAR CONGRESSMEN

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, July 8.

Charges have been framed against Messrs. Abdulrab, Radhakishan Vakil, Dr. Ghosh and other Congress leaders under Sections 120-B, 121-A, 124-A and 117, while Yusfi, member of the All-India Khilafat Committee and editor of "Sarhad", has been charged under Sections 120-B, 121-A and 124-A.—A. P.

RAJENDRA PRASAD JAILED

—:o:—

Given 6 Months Simple.

RANCHI, July 8.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Bihar Congress Leader and Member of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

DANGER AHEAD FOR LABOUR CABINET.

—:o:—

Parties To Come To Grips On Imperial Economic Policy.

BALDWIN'S CENSURE MOTION

LONDON, July 7.

Parties in the House of Commons will shortly come to grips on the issue of closer imperial economic policy on the motion of censure lodged to-day by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain advocating the safeguarding of Home market, expanding the export market by reciprocal trade agreements with the Empire Overseas, and the imposition of duties upon foreign foodstuffs, devised to obtain equivalent advantage for British manufacturers and agriculture in Empire markets and elsewhere.

The date of debate has not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT'S CRITICAL POSITION.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 8.

The terms of Conservative motion of censure is construed in many quarters as official admission that Mr. Baldwin will not adhere to his referendum proposal in regard to imposition of food taxes but Lord Beaverbrook's organ "Daily Express" is very cautious in its comment.

It is expected that the motion will be debated at an early date although there is little chance of its adoption owing to Liberal opposition to safeguarding.

Greater danger has threatened Government from the Liberal proposal coming up to-morrow to insert clause in Finance Bill relieving expenditure on new plant and machinery from incometax. Conservative's support is anticipated and Government is likely to be faced with critical division if it persists in opposition.—Reuter.

GANDHI DAY IN BELGAUM.

—:o:—

Sec. 144 For Two Months.

PROSECUTIONS INCLUDE WHIPPING.

BELGAUM, July 8.

"Gandhi Day" was observed on Saturday. A big procession with an effigy of the Simon Commission Report paraded the principal streets and the effigy was burnt before the Maruti Temple. A big public meeting declared that India has nothing to do with the Simon Report.

Messrs. Deshpande and Chewaria were arrested in connection with the burning of the effigy. The case is fixed for the 15th inst.

Mr. Narahari Diwekar was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment for picketing a liquor shop in the Cantonment.

Mr. Gavade, who was recently sentenced to fifteen cuts with a whip has been again arrested for considering the hoisting of the flag.

The District Magistrate has promulgated an order prohibiting processions in Fort for two months under Section 144.

The Municipal Council meeting for considering the hoisting of national flag is fixed on the 14th inst.—Free Press.

Muslim 'War Councillor Arrested.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

DELHI, July 6.

It is understood that Mufti Mohamad Naeem, member of the "War Council" of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, has been arrested at Ludhiana.

King Recognises Unity Of Indian Nation.

TRUSTS IN DIVINE GUIDANCE FOR FOSTERING "WIDER SYMPATHY." BETWEEN INDIA AND BRITAIN.

"INDIA HOUSE" OPENED.

LONDON, July 8.

"India House" was thronged by distinguished persons both Indian and British, on the occasion of its formal opening by the King. The guests who were received by Sir Atul Chatterjee included the Premier, two ex-Premiers, the present and former members of the Cabinet Ex-Viceroys and ex-Governors representatives of the Dominions and numerous other persons famous in all spheres.

In opening "India House," His Majesty the King said:—

It gives me great pleasure to come here and open this imposing new building.

A quarter of a century has passed since the Queen and I paid our first memorable visit to India. In that time India has never lost her hold on my affections and sympathy. There have been many changes and some dark days but I rejoice to think that through them all, she has steadily advanced to an assured place among the great peoples of the earth. Of that advancement "India House" is, in some degree, a symbol. At this critical period in India's history when the thoughts of all, who love the country, are centred on constructive effort and on laying well and truly the foundation of the India of the future, I regard it as a happy augury that we are able to open this building which marks the end of one period of advancement and the beginning of a new.

EMBLEM OF UNITY OF INDIA.

But India House stands for more than that. As I look round me, I see emblems of religions and Provinces and States of India. The building which contains them surely testifies to the unity of India itself. The position of India House among those of her sister nations here in the centre of my capital further symbolises the unity of greater commonwealth of which she is a part. For the deeper realisation of that twofold unity I most earnestly pray.

During the recent months I have watched with anxious heart the troublous passage of events. Trusting in Divine guidance I hopefully await, the day that shall restore the gift of true understanding and thus unite every race and creed in one desire to bring peace and contentment to my Indian peoples. On the successful issue of your plans I congratulate you, Sir Atul Chatterje and all who have been associated with you. Foremost among them is Sir Herbert Baker who has impressed his genius upon so many continents and, as an architect, upon more than one great building in the imperial capital of Delhi. It is most appropriate that he should also be the designer of this India House in London. I have now much pleasure in declaring India House open and I trust that it may not only serve the material progress of the country but by spreading sound knowledge may foster between peoples of India and Great Britain that "wider sympathy" for which I pleaded many years ago and plead again to-day.—Reuter.

"Women Must Take Their Part In Freedom's Battle."

MRS. LUKMANI AND OTHER WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS CONGRATULATED.

TO-DAY'S WOMEN PROCESSION.

"The system of Government under which an old lady of 65 years like Mrs. Lukmani could be sentenced to five month' hard labour deserved to be ended soon", observed Mrs. Hansa Mehta addressing a women's meeting at the Madhav Baug on Tuesday evening.

"When our Muslim sisters who used to remain secluded behind the Purdah are coming out and taking a prominent part in freedom's battle, we Hindu women who are used to move about cannot lag behind. If we did that it will be shameful on our part," declared another lady speaker at the same meeting.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Desh Sevika Sangh to congratulate Mrs. Perin Captain and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi on their conviction.

Mrs. Kamdar who presided congratulated Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Munshi on their conviction and appealed to the women to take to Swadeshi and spinning. She said that the coming four months were very sacred according to the Hindu Shastras and Hindu women are used to doing penance in these months. She appealed to every woman to take a vow at least to spin 108 yards of yarn every day.

Mr. Bhirajlal Modi, the president of the B. P. C. C. also addressed the meeting. He congratulated the women of Bombay on their wonderful awakening and the splendid work they were doing. He referred to the Swadeshi movement and said that though the Swadeshi movement was half a century old they had not done much progress because they had so far ignored it.

A PROUD BUT SAD PRIVILEGE.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta said that when they had met to congratulate Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Munshi two of their brave sisters it had been a proud yet sad privilege to congratulate an aged Muslim sister Mrs. Lukmani, who had been sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment. She held that the Government who could sentence old women like that for the ordinary "crime" of picketing liquor shop deserved to be ended soon. She appealed to women to take a vow of Swadeshi. They were not required to picket liquor shops or foreign cloth shops as other members of the Desh Sevika Sangh were doing. Even if they introduced Swadeshi in their homes they would do a great service to the country.

Mrs. Ratanben L. Mehta said that this was the sowing time for Indian peasants and perhaps they knew that while the menfolk was engaged in sowing work the village-girls fast for five days praying the Almighty that they might be able to reap a rich harvest. To-day while their menfolk were engaged in sowing seeds of freedom it was up to Indian women to do penance by taking to Swadeshi.

Mrs. Lilavati Banker introduced Mrs. Lukmani to the audience and paid a glowing tribute to her. She said that when their Muslim sisters who used to remain in Purdah were coming out to fight freedom's battle Hindu women who were already in the field could not lag behind. And if they did it would be shameful on their part. She thought that by sending Mrs. Munshi, Mrs. Lukmani and Mrs. Perinbai Captain who represented the Hindu, Muslim and Parsi community the Government had admitted that it was a really nations fight for freedom in which all the Indian communities were taking an equal part.

Two more speakers addressed the meeting before it terminated.

A WOMEN'S PROCESSION.

It was announced that in honour of Mrs. Lukmani a procession of ladies will start from Kachi Dasa Oswal Wadi—Mandvi at 3 p.m. on Wednesday (to-day) and after parading through different streets will reach Juma Mosque and disperse there.

Gandhi Caps Burnt By Magistrate.

—:o:—

PURILIA, (Assam) July 8.

The Joint Magistrate, Mr. Taylor, while trying some political cases directed the accused to take off their Gandhi caps. They refused whereupon he had them removed by force.

At the conclusion of the trial, the Magistrate had the caps burnt before an excited crowd.

A special meeting of the local Bar Association was held which passed a resolution condemning the conduct of the Magistrate.—Free Press

"WE ARE OUT TO REMOVE STIGMA OF SLAVERY."

EX-SPEAKER ON CONGRESS FIGHT.

Hopes India Will Come Out Successfully.

"Whether it is a fight for a month or two or a year or two or even five, ten or twenty years, I have not the least doubt in my mind that India was going to come out successful," declared Mr. V. J. Patel, the ex-Speaker, amidst deafening cheers addressing a meeting at Kachi Visa Oswal Jain Mahajan Wadi in Mandvi on Tuesday night.

At the outset Mr. Patel referred to the opening of "India House" in London and the speech that His Majesty the King made on the occasion. He said that the Viceroy who represented the King in India was going to address the Assembly to-morrow (To-day) at 3-0 p.m. Many people must be thinking that it would create a new heaven and a new earth and he sarcastically asked the audience to purify themselves by bathing and then open the newspaper as if they had to receive something very sacred. Personally he thought nothing of the sort was coming but he wanted to inform Lord Irwin that if his announcement really contained the thing India wanted then even Mahatma Gandhi would have no objection in accepting it.

LIBEL ON CONGRESSMEN.

He continued:—

"Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress want to fight merely for the sake of fighting. They are fond of lathi charges and bullets and no matter what are the terms the Government offer, they will continue the fight," say our critics, but I want to declares on behalf of the Mahatma and the Congress that this is a libel upon us. Even if the Simon Commission gave us what we wanted, we would have thankfully accepted it. It does not matter who gives it so long as we get what we want."

"Only those who go out of India realise how shameful it is to be a slave and what serfdom really means. To whichever country we go in the west the first question they ask us is about the population of India and when they know that a nation of 33 crores is ruled by a nation of four crores they contemptuously look down upon us. They think we are not humanbeings but beasts. We have no option but to hang down

(Continued on page 7.)

Navjivan Press Confiscated.

ACTION UNDER PRESS ORDINANCE.

AHMEDABAD, July 8.

The Navjivan Press which continued to publish Mahatma Gandhi's weeklies "Young India" and "Navjivan" without furnishing security demanded by the Government under the Press Ordinance has been confiscated by the order of the Government.—A. P.

MR. I K. VYAS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

President Of Dhaduka Taluka Board.

(Provincial Service.)

DHANDHUKA, July 8.

Mr. I. K. Vyas, the President of the Dhandhula Taluk Board, has been arrested.—Free Press.

PRESS ORDINANCE IN SURAT.

SURAT, July 8.

The National Press of Surat is ordered to furnish a security of Rs. 2,000 under the Press Ordinance. The "Sudharsana", a weekly, which is printed at this Press is likely to stop publication.—Free Press.

WANTED AT MEERUT

Ghate's Request To Stay In Bombay Opposed.

COURT RESERVES ORDERS.

—:o:—

MEERUT, July 8.

Communication having been received from the Bombay Police Sergeon to the effect that Mr. S. V. Ghate who was granted bail sometime ago due to illness is now in a fit condition to go back if necessary to Meerut to attend his trial. Mr. Sinha, Defence Counsel, submitted an application with the certificate of Dr. Gilder, a specialist Doctor in Bombay, who has been attending on him since his release and argued that Ghate was still unable to come to Meerut hence no notice should be issued to show cause why his bail should not be cancelled.

Mr. Kemp opposed the application.

The Court reserved its orders.

Jaganath Sarin, Inspector, C. I. D., U. P. deposed having attended the Trade Union Congress and reported the speeches mad by some accused in that connection. The witness was cross-examined. A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT, knowing Gujarati, one experienced in Cotton Firm preferred. Salary from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 P.M. Apply Box No. 71, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2748

TELEPHONE No. 25741—Wanted a TAXI DRIVER, European or Anglo Indian preferred. See personally AMIN No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.
A R2746A

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced and competent STENOGRAPHER for a Hyderabad Deccan firm. Good knowledge of English essential. Apply Box No. 72, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2752

WANTED—MANAGER for a store to be opened immediately by a leading Mill of Bombay at Kalbadevi. Apply Box No. 76, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1135

WANTED—CLERKS, TYPIST, SHORTHAND TYPIST, and BOOK-KEEPER, from Rs. 75 to Rs.200. Apply to ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, STAFF SUPPLIERS, 110, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2754

WANTED—INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES of Non-Indian Life Offices who, having felt the urge of patriotism, wish to go in for a change with a Sound Indian Office to apply giving full details confidentially to Box No. 74, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2755

WANTED—Four experienced competant, senior and MECHANIC LINO OPERATORS for the "Sunday Times" Ltd., Lahore. See personally at M/S. HARKISHEN LAL & SONS, Asghar Buildings, Duncan Road, Bombay, between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
A R2745

IF your efforts to some suitable appointment have failed, why not enlist assistance of EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R2751

WANTED—A fully qualified MATRON; state experience, age and nationality and the pay expected. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay, No. 8.
A 1123

WANTED—A TEACHER for Rander Municipal English Class, M.A., B.A., B.T., S.T.C., S.T.C.D., may apply stating qualifications, age, experience and salary expected to the CHAIRMAN, School Board Rander.
A 1120

WANTED—One competent and fully experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a mill in Ahmedabad. Apply with Testimonials Box No. 63, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2729

Situations Wanted

AN experienced EXPERT in Enamelling is open to ENGAGEMENT. Write to Box 77, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle".
B R2753

COMPETENT MADRASSEE SHORTHAND-TYPIST, thoroughly experienced in Import, Export business, seeks immediate EMPLOYMENT in any capacity. Moderate Salary accepted. Kindly reply Box No. 72, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 2749

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET at Tardeo in Chikalwadi Road for Hindus, Block containing 1 drawing, 2 bed rooms, 1 dining room and kitchen, electric lights. Apply JIWANDAS D. SARAYA, C/o Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Solicitors, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.
C 700

TO BE LET—commodious FLATS at No. Mirza Street off Abdul Rehman Street. Apply DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, or Mr. J. S. Ezra, Cap Merchant, on the ground floor of the property.
C 1134

Matrimonial

BRAHMIN aged 25. A promising highly qualified Engineer income Rs. 1,500 fair and athletic, wishes to marry a Hindu lady of any caste. Apply in confidence to No. 890, Post Box, Bombay.
M R2746C

Motors and Accessories

SPECIAL high class MOTOR CARS at all hard for nobility gentry ruling princes, supplied. Also for business—emergencies—red cross work—long journeys pleasure trips. Apply AMIN, No. 8 Grant Buildings, Colaba Bombay, Phone No. 25747.
JA R2746

Loans

FINANCIER, who can invest or lend Rs. 1,000 for a high class superior Indian made Safety Matches. Loan payable instalments. Apply Box No. 80, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2763

WANTED—A FINANCIER interested in Cinema Film Producing business. Apply Box No. 75, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 2756

Medical.

SPECIFICS for LUNACY—Hysteria, Chronic headaches, Hemiplegia, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Vertigo, Paralysis, Diseases of women and children. Rheumatism. Consumption. See BHATHENA, No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.
P R2746B

Trade Announcement.

GANDHI CAPS—Made of good hand made cloth of different designs, white and coloured at Rs. 2/12 a Dozen. Size Assorted. THE SAREAN TRADING CO., Kasganj, U. P.
T R2750

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY. Long standing Firm of Manufacturing Perfumes, Hair Oils, Ottos, etc. requires agents everywhere. Apply K. S. SHARMA & CO., 291, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.
T R2761

RELIABLE AGENTS to stock and sell Swiss make PHOEBUS Electrical Lighting Sets for Bicycles and Motor Cycles. Very Powerful. Apply K. S. SHARMA & COY. 291, Jumma Masjid, Bombay.
T R2762

PACK SWADESI ARTICLES in our High Class (English finished quality) INDIAN MACHINE-MADE TINS of all sizes and shapes which should suit you best, and cheapest. For prices and other particulars please apply to IMPERIAL TIN WORKS. High class Machine-made Tin manufacturers 87, Foras Road, opp. Municipal Workshop, Post Byculla, Bombay No. 8.
T T2753

WELL-KNOWN Physiculture Expert undertakes residential COACHING. Body Building, Weight Lifting, Music Control, Acrobatic and Nature Cure treatment. Apply Box No. 54, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 2701

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

PRINTING MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Printing Machinery—1 Double Crown Cylinder Machine, 1 Victoria Platon for colour work size 16 by 22, 1 Falcon automatic delivery Platon; 2 Ruling machines with automatic strikers; 1 Rotary cardboard cutter; 1 Embossing machine; 2 Relief stamping machines; 1 Copper plate machine; 1 Treadle paging machine; 1 Large imposing surface, size 6 feet by 2½ feet; 1 Sterio making apparatus with accessories. Apply: E. A. VASI & SONS, 38, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.
N 1136

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) oppo. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W8

KHARAS'S MATHEMATICS COACHING CLASSES for Intermediate, First year and Matric students RE-OPEN July 1930. Excellent results every year. Particulars at Princess High School, Lamington Road.
E R2709

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a month. Shorthand a Speciality. TYPEWRITERS for lowest Cash or Instalments. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
E R2725

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of spiritous medical preparations and other drugs required for the use of Local Board Dispensaries in this District.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The spiritous medical preparations and other drugs are up to the B. P. Standard and so marked.
(2) The rates are not higher than those of the Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay.
(3) The manufacturers shall, if so required, supply free samples to the offices requiring them for analysis so that it may be ascertained whether their preparations conform to the B. P. Standard.
(4) The tenders should be sent so as to reach this office on or before the 15th of July, 1930.
(5) The Board is not bound to accept the lowest tender.

S. T. PATIL,
President, D. L. Board, Bijapur.
D. L. Board Office,
Bijapur, 1-7-30.
1122

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to work the gypsum deposits of Kashmir, occurring in enormous quantity along 15 miles of country N. of Mahura, Uri Tehsil, a pure alabaster-like substance, forming mountain sides exposed to easy quarrying and estimated as having a great future for numerous industrial purposes, including land plaster for rice and other crops.

A published account of the gypsum and the State Mining Rules are available for purchase from the Superintendent, Mineral Survey, His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.

Applications should reach the undersigned early.

P. K. WATTAL,
Finance and Development Minister.
(Development Branch).
His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir,
Srinagar-Kashmir.
1059

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to work the ochre deposits of Kashmir under State Mining Rules. The deposit is situated near Tragan, 7 miles N. W. by W. of Mahura, Uri Tahsil (Lat. 34-10'—Long. 73 deg.-59'-30"). 164,476 tons of deep coloured material are available forming a surface layer.

The full account of the deposit is published in the printed report on Ochre Deposits of Nur Khwah and Rata Sar etc., which as well as the State Mining Rules are available for purchase from the Superintendent, Mineral Survey, His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.

Applications should reach the undersigned early.

P. K. WATTAL,
Finance and Development Minister.
(Development Branch)
His Highness' Government Jammu and Kashmir,
Srinagar-Kashmir.
1058

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VIII, OF 1913, AND IN THE MATTER OF

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPG. & WVG. COY. LTD.,
(In voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the ordinary Shareholders of the Coy., will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. at the Office of the Liquidators at Laxmi Building 42, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, in place of the late Sheth Mulraj Khatau the surviving Liquidator, who died recently.

MORARJI MULRAJ KHATAU,
TULSIDAS G. KHATAU,
MOTILAL BECHARDAS,
PURSHOTUM DAMODER.
Shareholders.
Bombay, 24th June, 1930.
1068

NOTICE.

WANTED for NAWANAGAR STATE, Medical Service, 2 ANGLO-INDIAN NURSES, qualified as follows:—(1) General Nursing certificate and experience of nursing cases of Radium treatment, (2). General nursing and Midwifery certificates. Will be required to take charge of Female Hospital (50 beds) under Lady Doctor. Staff already consists of four English Sisters and Indian Nurses.

Apply with salary required and full testimonials to the undersigned.

Chief Medical Officer,
1065 Nawanagar State.

Public Notices.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Katni Cement & Industrial Company Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 29th July 1930, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business.

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March 1930.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of dividends on first and second Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
3rd. To elect two Directors in the places of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Bart. and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To confirm the appointments of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C. I. E, M. B. E., and Mr. Laxmidas M. Khatau, who vacate office under article 102 of the Articles of Association and are eligible for re-election.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 29th July 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 1st July 1930.
1137

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR.

Applications are hereby invited for the post of Registrar of the University of Bombay. Applicants must be Graduates of a statutory Indian University or any University in Great Britain, or Ireland, preferably above the age of 30, and should have experience of administrative work in a Government or other large Public Office extending over a period of at least 5 years.

2. The salary offered is from Rs. 750 to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 according to qualifications, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 in case the salary is fixed below the maximum, with benefits of the University Provident Fund at the rate of 6 1/4 per cent. of the salary to be contributed by the subscriber and an equal sum to be contributed by the University.

3. The term of office of the University Registrar shall be two years. The applicant if appointed shall be eligible for re-appointment at the end of the expiry of his term of office. Applications stating age, nationality, date and place of birth, and giving full particulars of academic and other qualifications of administrative experience, and accompanied by SIX spare copies of the application and of each of the testimonials must be forwarded in sealed covers addressed to the Registrar, University of Bombay, and superscribed "Appointment of University Registrar," so as to reach him "not later than the 31st July 1930." Persons in Government service who desire to apply for the post should submit their applications through their official superiors.

4. The successful candidate will be required to produce a certificate of age and physical fitness before joining the appointment.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Offg. University Registrar.
Bombay, 4th July, 1930.
1102

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

CERTIFICATE No. 61711 for 25 Shares Nos. 381528 to 381552, and Certificates Nos. 42432 to 42133 for 10 Shares, Nos. 4776 to 4785, of the Union Bank of India Ltd. standing in the name of late Shiam Lal Bhargava have been LOST or MISLAID. Any body having any claim for the same, should intimate to the Bank within one month hereafter, after which duplicates will be issued.
R2757

Public Notices.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Policy Number 123875 on the life of Mr. Yashvant Raghunath Rajwadkar is LOST and that the Surrender Value in entire cancellation of the Policy will be paid to the Assured unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of one month will be considered waived and of no effect.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 8-7-1930
R2750

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

The ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1930. The 21st of July is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Offg. University Registrar.
Bombay, 7th July, 1930.
1131

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII, 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA I.T. RLY. CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Registered Office of this Company, when Statement of Accounts and the Report for the year ending 3rd January, 1930, will be placed before the Shareholders.

If there be no quorum the Meeting will be adjourned to next Wednesday, the 23rd July, 1930, at the same time and place.

For The Ambaji Taranga Lt. Rly. Co., Ltd.,
In Vol. Liquidation,
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
41, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 8th July, 1930.
1133

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that N. H. MOOS, Esquire, Liquidator of the Dharamsey, Morarji Woollen Mills, Ltd., has contracted to sell to our client all properties belonging to the said Mills situate at Ambernath (near Kalyan).

All persons having any claim or interest whatever against in, to or upon the said properties are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

Bombay, 7th July, 1930.
KAMDAR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1132

LOST.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE NO. 1502 FOR ONE SHARE NO. 22720 OF THE TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that One Certificate for one share of the Triton Insurance Company, Ltd., bearing the abovementioned particulars, standing in the name of Maganlal Dalpatram (deceased), has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said Certificate should be notified to the said Company at their Registered Office at 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, within three months from the date hereof, otherwise duplicates in respect thereof will be issued to Kesavlal Maganlal, Administrator appointed of the estate of the said Maganlal Dalpatram irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1930.
JHAVERY & CO.,
Attorneys for Keshavlal Maganlal, the Administrator of the Estate of Maganlal Dalpatram (deceased).
1126

Amusements.

To-day at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ROD LA ROCQUE
IN
"LOVE OVER NIGHT"
with
JEANETTE LOFF, MARY CARR AND TOM KENNEDY.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
BEACH BABIES—COMEDY
MICKEY THE MOUSE IN "BARNYARD BATTLE".
SATURDAY NEXT,
PATHE PRESENTS
A GRIPPING, AMAZING
BACK-STAGE DRAMA,
PLUS
A COMPLETE MINSTREL SHOW
"THE GRAND PARADE"
Gripping Love Romance of a Singing Minstrel.
Everyone will be singing
"MOLLY"
The theme song of the Grand Parade.
Nothing better has yet been shown in India.
THE
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End)
'Phone 41561.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
Lamington Road
Continues for one week more
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Super picture
"ROGUE OF RAJASTHAN"
featuring Miss NIRASHA and Mr. ADI BILLIMORIA
Please don't miss chance
DAILY (4) four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
ROYAL PICTURES CORPORATION
presents
KING EMPEROR
ASHOKA
Featuring
Miss ZUBEIDA
Miss PUTALI
Mr. VAKIL
Mr. ELIZER
Mr. AMJI
Miss JILLOO.
Miss DUVARKI and others
Most attractive historical story of the ancient time
TIME AS USUAL.
KRISHNA
CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Churni Road

RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
WILLIAM HAINES
in the
DUKE STEPS OUT
Laughs and thrills galore!

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE.
6-15 and 10 p.m.
LAST THREE DAYS
Harold Lloyd
IN HIS FIRST TALKING PICTURE
Welcome Danger
SEE IT—HEAR IT AND LAUGH.
Matinee on Thursday at 3-30 p.m.

ROYAL
Opera House
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
UFA'S GREAT PICTURE
SOMEBODY'S SON
Adapted from "The Farmer from Texas" and featuring
LILIAN HALL DAVIS
A ROMANCE OF MODERN LIFE.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The story of a Jewish Boy who became a fighting Irishman.
PRIVATE IZZY MURPHY.
FEATURING
GEORGE JESSEL.
A comedy of Racial Prejudice and Human Love.
WARNER BROS. PICTURE.

THE CAPITOL
To-day and To-morrow Only at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
By Special Request
Hear
RAMON NOVARRO
Sing in
THE PAGAN
A Flaming South Sea Romance!
with
RENEE ADOREE
DOROTHY JANIS.

SHREE ANAND VILAS SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Grant Road
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, 9-7-30, at 9-0 p.m.
Dhanurbhang
Plan open at the Theatre.
G. V. KIRKAR,
Proprietor.

GLOBE
CINEMA.
Sandhurst Road.
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"HIS MAJESTY THE AMERICAN"
NEXT SATURDAY
Jame Oliver Curwood's
THE YELLOW-BACK
With
TOM MOORE
A picture of Hard-fighting.

SHRI KISHORE MITRA MANDALS
SHORTLY OPENS AT
MADHAV BAUG (C. P. Tank)
SWADESHI BAZAR
Time 8 to 10 a.m. and p.m.
Apply for stalls and advertiseboards etc.
Mr. L. P. KAPADIA,
Grant Road.
Kennedy House, Kennedy Bridge.
'Phone 41679

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NO MORE NERVOUS BREAK DOWN!
NO MORE DYSPEPSIA!!!
NO MORE GENERAL DEBILITY!!!!
ARE YOU A
VICTIM
TO
ANAEMIA, LOSS OF APPETITE OR GENERAL DEBILITY?
'BALAMRIT CHURNA'
(A GUARANTEED INDIAN PREPARATION MADE FROM INDIAN HERBS.)
WILL
CURE YOU ATONCE
AND MAKE YOU
VIGOROUS & HEALTHY
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A BOTTLE TO-DAY
DELAY IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS
SOLE AGENTS:—
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AGENCY,
READYMONEY MANSIONS, CHURCHGATE ST., BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT INDIA

"ARGO"
Is a highly refined 100% pure vegetable cooking OIL, untouched by hand throughout its manufacture.
ARGO OIL fried foods in cooking do not absorb oil, and when ready to serve, are ALWAYS EASILY digested.
Can be had from all leading grocers at the following prices:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
37 lbs. tins.	17	0	0	per tin
9½ " "	5	2	0	" "
4½ " "	2	12	0	" "
2 " "	1	5	0	" "
1 " "	0	12	0	" "

Distributors:—
CORN PRODUCTS CO.,
Dhakal Bank Bldg. Bruce Street,
BOMBAY.

REPUTATION
The reputation of a manufacturer is a most difficult thing to build up, an easy thing to lose, therefore to a manufacturer of repute his reputation is his most jealously guarded possession, and this is reflected in the uniform excellence of the goods he manufactures.
The house of Merck has been in existence for more than 260 years, and has steadily built up a reputation for purity and reliability unequalled throughout the world. This reputation is behind every bottle of the famous Merck brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) which has been named
MERCKOZONE
for the protection of users who may be offered inferior substitutes when they ask for the well-known MERCK brand.
For all the manifold purposes for which Hydrogen Peroxide is used there is no preparation to equal MERCKOZONE, specify MERCKOZONE always and see that you get it, the product that has a reputation behind it.
ISSUED IN 4 OZ., 10 OZ. & 20 OZ. PATENT BOTTLES.
YOUR CHEMIST CAN SUPPLY IT.
B. C.

MUSLIMS & NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

No Bargaining Spirit.

MR. SHERWANI'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

ALIGARH, July 1.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, ex-M.L.A., who had come here on professional work, addressed a mammoth meeting of both Hindus and Mussalmans last night in the Edward Park with Lala Jwala Prasad Jigyasu in the chair.

Mr. Sherwani traced the history of the present movement and said that in March last they never expected that the country was so much prepared and the movement could be so successful and take such a shape. The whole world was amazd to see the success of the present non-violent movement. The uccess was due to a great extent to their women who had come out of their purdah and joined the present movement.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

The Government had resorted to all sorts of repressive measures but it could not subdue it. The Government could do everything that lay in their power but not force them to buy foreign goods. He exhorted all those who had not joined and were unable to join owing to honest digerence of opinion or other circumstances to boycott at least all British goods. That was one weapon in their hand which alone could bring success to them.

Referring to the agreement arrived at between the millowners of Ahmedabad on the one hand and Pandit Motilal Nehru on the other he said that the mills were ready to supply cloth above 18 counts for the whole of India but they should be ready to prepare goods themselves up to 18 counts for their needs. If they wished to make the boycott egective, they should produce enough to clothe their countrymen.

MUSLIMS' CONTRIBUTION TO THE MOVEMENT.

Addressing his co-religionists Mr. Sherwani said that one objection raied by some was that the present movement was purely one of Hindus and the Mussalmans had nothing to do with it. He wished to proclaim it to the world that it was he Mussalmans who had put life in the movement by their impense sacrifice at Peshawar. The Mussalmans of the Punjab and Bombay were working shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus. Those who complained that the Hindus had not come to terms with the Mussalmans were working under a delusion. The Hindus had nothing with them to give except slavery which they could give profusely. In his view rights were not given but were taken. If they were unfit, the rights even if they were given by Hindus would be snatched back from them. The Sikhs although a few thousands were not afraid of their rights while the Mussalmans numbering no less than seven crores stood in need of protection.

SIMON OR NEHRU.

Coming to the Simon Commission report the speaker said that those Mussalmans who had built their hopes on the Simon Report had seen what they could secure from the British Government. For the last half century they had been flattering the British people but with no result. Indeed, the Simon Report had taken away in some respects what they had got previously. He was blamed for being a party to the Nehru Report. They should now see whether the Nehru Report had not proposed greater rights than Simonites. If some of them were dissatisfied with the Hindu leaders, there was no reason why they should not boycott foreign cloth, and give up drinking. Their Holy Qoran had enjoined upon all of them to do so but some of the Mussalmans were not prepared because the Hindus had asked them to do so.

PROTECTION OF MUSSALMAN INTERESTS.

It was rather curious that the Mussalmans who were only a few thousands and ruled over India and needed no protection then stood for special protection of their rights now when their number had swollen to seven crores. Even if the Mussalmans of Aligarh did not join, they could not prevent the Hindus from attaining freedom. India was busy with nation-building. The Mussalmans should not be misguided by selfish people. The Hindus when they joined the Khilafat movement in 1920 asked for no terms from the Mussalmans. When the Hindu Mahasabha pressed for the stoppage of cow sacrifice Mahatma Gandhi flatly told its representatives that it was no time for settling terms with the Mussalmans. They should leave that question to the better sense of Mussalmans But they should not fail to remember not merely of the Hindu that the present movement was not merely of the Hindus but of the whole nation.

It was rather strange that the Mussalmans who had courage and power of sacrifice should thus strike a bargain and proclaim to the world that they were not patriots when the Hindus were struggling for the emancipation of their country. They should therefore cooperate with the Hindus and boycott the Round Table Conference. England would not yield unless she would see that the Indians would remain content without taking their rights.

Mr. Sherwani spoke for about two hours.—"Leader."

ANAND MERCHANTS ARRESTED.

For Not Selling Cloth To Police

ANAND, July 6.

Mr. J. D. Pandya, in charge of Thasra Taluka Satyagraha movement (District Kaira), was arrested at Dakor on Sunday last, i.e., the 6th instant. He is charged under Sections 117 and 379 of I. P. C. and Section 47 of the Salt Act, for inciting people to send volunteers to Dharasana in a speech delivered by him at Umreth on the 21st of May last, and also for asking people to break the salt law in the address which he delivered while hoisting the National Flag on the Municipal building at Umreth on the 8th June last.

Mr. Amritlal Shah a cloth merchant and a Municipal councillor, was also arrested for the offence of refusing to sell a piece of cloth to a police officer on the 24th June. Also Mr. Dahyabhai Bhavsar, an iron merchant, was arrested on the same day for the alleged offence of not selling an iron pan to a policeman on 23rd June last. All the three have been removed to Kheda to stand their trial there.

PUSAD CAMP OPENED.

Campaign Begins On July 10.

YEOTMAL, July 7.

The Satyagraha camp was opened at Pusad last evening by Mr. M. S. Aney. Several provincial leaders were present.

The National Flag was hoisted amid vedic ceremonies and deafening cries of "Down with Union Jack."

A meeting was held in Shri Krishna Theatre, and was attended by nearly 3,000.

The Orange Swastika Ambulance Hospital has also been opened.

The Cotton Buyers Dharmadaya Fund Trustees have promised for the Ambulance, a donation of Rs. 500.

The actual campaign begins on July 10th.

100 volunteers are at the Pusad Camp, while others have been posted various centres and are awaiting roders.

NATIONAL FLAG ON ORIENTIAL BUILDING.

An Appeal.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Thanks to the citizens of Bombay, for their response call of Congress on Friday being observed as a "National Flag Day". Every corner of the streets and buildings the "Trio Colour Flag" were hoisted and my humble appeal is to hoist a Tri-Colous Flag" on the Oriental Building which is a centre of business place, where thousands of people pass in every minute, which enjoys itself as a Indian concern, with Indian Directors, with Indian money. I wonder if they hoist the "National Flag" on the top of the Building, —where it divides one to Hornby Road, Esplanade Road and Churchgate Street and a most beautiful sight where all colour and creed stands.

I believe if they hoist the "National Flag" on the top of the Building, which freely enjoys the Indian money, I am sure the Oriental Life will further enjoy more Thousands of Proposals from the Nation, who will come blindly and fill up the proposal because the very signal of our Flag brings a human heart to encourage Indian Insurances.

I must not fail to do my duty, to my country that our Grand Old Man Dadabhai Nairoji, the first M.P.'s statue stands in the front of the Building on the road, and we very well acknowledge the ideal services that he has done to our Motherland and fought bravely single-handed for the liberty of the people to free India. Let at least the shadow of our National Flag will guide the sign of Freedom, which hurls above his statue, although he loved, fought and his spirit still exists.

Let our patriotic Indian Directors choose this as a mark of respect, to their Nation, under the noble leadership of "Mahatma Gandhi" and let them boast that they are proud of their National Organization of building the National Industries (Insurances) all over India.—Yours, etc.,

"VANDE MATARAM."

ANTI-SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.

Police As Publicity Agents.

DAMAGING CREDIT OF INDIAN BANKS.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has written the following letter to the Government of Bombay:—

The attention of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been drawn to a leaflet entitled "Boycott of British Goods," (First Edition) printed at the Government Central Press and presumably issued by the Director of Information. The said pamphlet, my Committee understand, has also been translated in vernaculars and distributed freely and widely through the agency of Police.

"My Committee would like to point out how such a misleading heading as was put up on the leaflet is likely to give a prospective reader the impression that it is published by a party or parties who believe in and advocate such a boycott. Is it that the heading was specially thought out to ensure the pamphlet being read?

HYPOCRITICAL PROFESSIONS.

Looking to the contents of the pamphlet, the Committee are surprised to find that it proceeds from the Government which has repeatedly professed sympathy for the advancement of Indian Industries. It is a serious thing that the Government should have identived themselves with a campaign of vilification against Indian Industries and enterprises and should have entered into the arena of publicity on behalf of foreign vested interests such as Shipping, banking and insurance. My Committee feel that it can hardly be an accident that the pamphlet is issued in a Presidency which is known for its Swadeshi enterprise

Government cannot be unaware that commerce, particularly banking and insurance depend on credit and this attempt on the part of Government to belittle the credit of indigenous institutions is very much to be deprecated, because once an injury is done, no amount of reparation can restore it.

The employment of Police agency for distribution of such leaflets specially when relations of the Police with the public are so much strained, is an action which is reprehensible and cannot be defended.

Labour Takes A Vow.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta's Efforts.

The Desh Sevika Sangha has decided to intensify anti-liquor propaganda in the different localities in Bombay. Parel and Mandvi sertions have been selected to begin the work. Mrs. Hansa Mehta and some other members of the Desh Sevika Sangha visited Mandvi on Friday. In consultation with the prominent citizens of the place a meeting of the leading merchants of the place was called on Sunday noon, when a local Committee was formed to do the necessary propaganda.

A sub-committee of 13 merchants has been formed to carry on the work in their respective areas. Similar sub-committee will be formed in other parts of Mandvi. Employers will take a pledge that they will not employ labourers, addicted to drink.

About 300 labourers were also present. They took a vow with the image of God Vithoba in their hands not to drink for four months.

It was also decided that they will form a sort of Panch which will arrange Bhajan parties and do propaganda work, and will report to the sub-committee the names of the defaulters.

BRITISH NATIONAL ANTHEM.

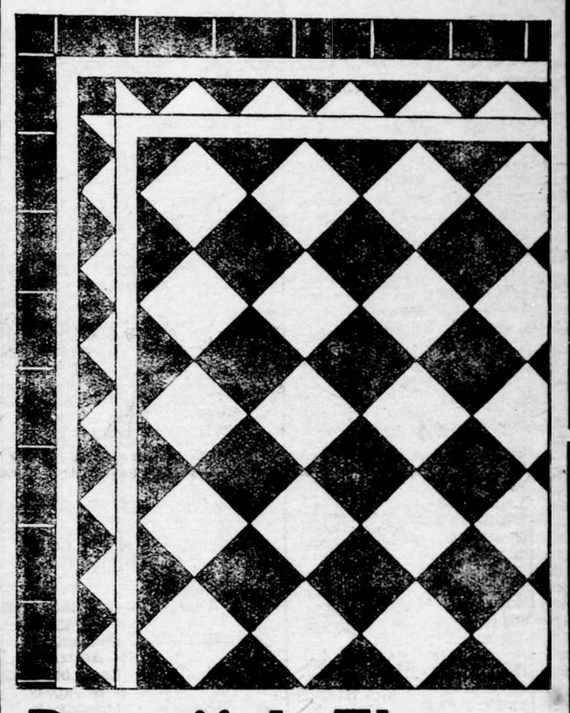
To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You are aware a certain incident took place in one of the theatres a few weeks ago: it was reported that some Khadarites were forced to stand-still, doors being barricaded, much against their will when the British National Anthem was being played. More or less similar incidents have had happened in all the theatres which do not screen national pictures. A query from one of your Nationalist readers as to what was the best to be done under the circumstances, was answered and wisely by the simple yet popular word "Boycott" by a Desh Sevika. This advice, I am glad, has had a tremendous effect.

I earnestly hope this will be an eye-opener to them to close their shows with a pleasant 'Finis' and that's all.—Yours, etc.,

A NATIONALIST.

Bombay, July 5.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

Beautiful Floors.
WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanbness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.
That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at
THE ELEPHANT GLAZED TILES FACTORY
144, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, BOMBAY 17.
Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOMBAY.
Branches:—
LAHORE CANTT. Ganga Ice Factory Build., AHMEDABAD Punch Kuwa, MADRAS. 113, Armenian Street.

Here Is Your OPPORTUNITY
The NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd. (established in Bombay 1919 and having a Paid-up Capital of over Rs. 71,00,000) will be glad to offer agencies on liberal terms to energetic gentlemen in a position to do Life assurance business for it in Bombay and suburbs, Ratnagiri, North Kanara and the Deccan.
GENERAL MANAGER,
Esplanade Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.

SURE CURE
Try the Indigenous Herbs of India
Through
Dr. N. V. KULKARNI,
Herb Specialist
who guaranteedly cures, Diabetes, Astama, Bronchitis' Consumption, (T. B.), Eczema (Dry and weeping) and other Skin diseases, Sex Debility, Gonorrhoea and Syphilis of any type. Those who have got tired of medicines and injections should come and see him personally.
Time: 2-30 to 6-30 Daily except Sunday.
EMPIRE BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Scientific Astrological Forecast.

For the next Six Months. It tells your Character; Finance; Health; Birthstone; Lucky periods and dates with Monthly and Weekly forecasts with favourable and unfavourable date for the rest of 1930. Send your Date of Birth. Price Rs. 1-4 only. I will also include FREE a Moon Table Guide and Daily Hour Guide for 1930.
PROF. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist,
ELLORE.
(W. Godavary Dt., Madras Presidency).

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July 5th	Rampura*	16,601
12th	Malwa	11,000
19th	Naldera x	16,088
26th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug. 2nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
12th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept. 6th	Rampura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,650
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,132
18th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Rasmak@	10,857
Nov. 1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,601
15th	Rampura	11,120
22nd	Macedonia*	10,857
29th	Rasmak	16,572
Dec. 6th	Narkunda	19,648
13th	Viceroy of India	16,619
20th	Rawalpindi	11,518
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	
Jany. 3rd	Mooltan x	20,502
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Canada@	16,601
24th	Rampura	20,837
31st	Maloja x	
Feb. 7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar. 7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518
14th	Rasmak x x	10,857
21st	Ranchi	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr. 4th	Rampura	6,601
11th	Moldavia	6,542
18th	Rasmak x	10,857
25th	Viceroy of India	6,648
May 2nd	Mooltan x	20,952
9th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

x To Marseilles only.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

* Through from Australia.

@ Through from China.

Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers to Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£32	£82	£72	£62
Return	181	144	126	106
	2nd Saloon. A			B
Single	£56			£50
Return	98			88

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£34	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102
	2nd Saloon. A			B
Single	£52			£46
Return	91			81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 13th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£103	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£134	£96
To Marseilles and back	£106	£78

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.

FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	22	40

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 31,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A.	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every months. Fares £74 to £108.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930 July		
9th	Baroda	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
11th	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
16th	Khandalla	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Bandra may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876.)

23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden and Co.

Funded Capital Rs 8,78,998

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Katori Maru	10000	---	29 July
Sado Maru	5878	1 July	15 July
Atsuta Maru	8009	---	@16 July
Kashima Maru	10000	---	@29 July
Tottori Maru	5973	18 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru	6270	29 July	12 Aug
Hakone Maru	10500	---	@15 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	---	@28 Aug
* Rangoon Maru	5089	11 Aug	29 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	---	at 18 Sept.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	10500	2 July	21 July
Terukuni Maru	10000	12 July	4 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	6 Aug.	24 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Leave Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	23 July	27 July
Chichibu Maru	22000	31 July	6 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Aug.	20 Aug.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

'Phone No. 28279, 28732.

Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate Bombay.

A SAFE and Satisfying

A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :— Kalbadevi Road.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothe

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.

Merchant Tailors

Princess Street, BOMBAY

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).

Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

Raja Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent. Abembic Chemical Works Ld., Baroda.

Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-1|2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1850.)

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS. opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

S. E. Thusar PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

186-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Telephone No. 22227.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoser
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI, Manager.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926,

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !

(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.

(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

AGUERINE

FOR ALL FEVERS.

FREE FREE

Way to HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

If you wish to regain your health lost by any cause, with a chapter on self-treatment with household remedies. Please Apply for our free literature.

The K. C. WORKS, Post Box No. 11435 (B.C.) CALCUTTA

WHY OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lastingly jet-black. This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use.

Price One phial Re. 1-2, Small phial Rs. 10. postage 1 to 3 phials As. 6.

On remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

Rajvaid Sri Ramanandji Kaviraj, 132, Harrison Road, Calcutta. Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

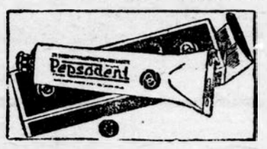
Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.



S-30-B

Hasten your Way back to Health!

SICKNESS and fevers strain the constitution, draining the body of its vitality. To assist rapid recovery, the bones and muscles and nerves and brain must be given food that contains all the materials of reconstruction in the exact proportions demanded by Nature.

After many years of research, one of England's most successful Chemists discovered the way of combining all the invaluable food elements of rich full-cream English cows' milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat.

This wonderful food is Horlick's Malted Milk. It requires little digestive effort and yet it gives in proper proportions all the nourishment the body needs.

Start taking Horlick's today! You will soon feel the strength of health returning to your body. Doctors everywhere use and recommend Horlick's, so follow their example and advice. You will see the creamy purity of the health-giving powder through the glass, and remember, human hands never touch Horlick's during manufacture.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Made in England

All Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers Thomas Wilkinson, 181, Hampstead Road, Chemists, 47, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1 England.

FRESH RAID ON CONGRESS HOUSE.

Old "Congress Bulletins Taken Away.

MANY DUPLICATING MACHINES SEIZED.

A dramatic raid on the Congress House and the Peoples' Jinnah Hall was carried out by the Bombay City Police on Tuesday afternoon. In a thorough search which lasted for two hours the police seized two-trunks-full of cyclostyled sheets of "Congress Bulletin" and other literature and confiscated five duplicated machines.

WARRANT FOR SEARCH.

A few minutes past 12 in the noon, a police van drew in front of the Congress House. Inspector Lyons attached to the Lamington Road Police Station alighted and presented a warrant issued under the signature of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, authorising him to conduct a search of the premises and seize all unauthorised news sheets under Section 4, Clause 3, of the Unauthorised News Sheets Ordinance, to the Congress treasurer, Sjt. Umashankar Dikshit.

Inspector Lyons assisted by about a dozen C.I.D. men and sergeants then made a regular hunt for cyclostyled sheets of "Congress Bulletin". The office of the Congress Committee on the first floor of the Congress House was searched first. Almirahs and table-drawers were ransacked and several old copies of "Congress Bulletin" were taken hold of.

STEEL TRUNKS BROUGHT.

The police had brought with them several steel trunks to carry the seized literature. The Store-room, the President's room, the Secretary's Office, the Boycott Committee's Office and the Publicity Office were searched one after the other.

Four Neo-Cyclostyled Duplicating machines found in the Store-room and one in the office of the Publicity Department were confiscated by the police.

WOMEN "SUBS" AT WORK.

When the Office of Publicity Department was being searched, four lady "Subs" were editing news. They continued their work unhampered by the presence of the police in the room.

All the copies of "Congress Bulletin" seized by the police are old issues. Referring to this a Congress official asked Inspector Lyons as to why he was seizing old copies since the Ordinance came into force only a couple of days ago.

ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS.

The Officer replied that he had instructions to seize whatever literature he thought was necessary.

The Jinnah Hall was also searched, and a few copies of "Workers' Bulletin" were confiscated.

The following literature was seized by the police in the course of the search:—(1) Printed copies of "Congress Bulletin" dated 27th June, containing resolutions of the Working Committee passed at Allahabad. (2) Copies of "Suburban Bulletin" issued by the Vile Parle Satyagraha Committee in Gujerati, dated 6th June. (3) Cyclostyled pamphlets in Gujerati entitled "An Appeal to Parsis". (4) Four Cyclostyle Duplicators. (5) Cyclostyled copies of Working Committee's resolution. (6) Copies of Gujerati Cyclostyled sheets entitled "Sedition" issued in Ahmedabad. (7) Copies of Gujerati "Samachar" of Ahmedabad. (8) Several printed cartoons entitled "Eleven Points of Gandhiji". (9) Some copies of a cartoon depicting a soldier trampling a Satyagrahi entitled "Comfortable Footware—A Satyagrahi". (10) Copies of Urdu handbills regarding Mahatmaji's arrest. (11) A copy of the constitution of the Indian National Congress. (12) An empty cyclostyle box; and (13) some copies of the "Workers' Bulletin" recovered in the Jinnah Hall.

PARSI CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

A sensation was caused when the police arrested Sjt. Gazdar, Captain of the Parsi batch of Volunteers, in the Congress premises. It is said that he was going out of the premises with a bundle of papers with him. The police suspecting them to be copies of "Congress Bulletin" arrested him and put him in the police van.

Large crowd which had assembled outside the Congress premises cheered Sjt. Gazdar as he was removed to the police lock-up.

The police van left the Congress House exactly ten minutes past two.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

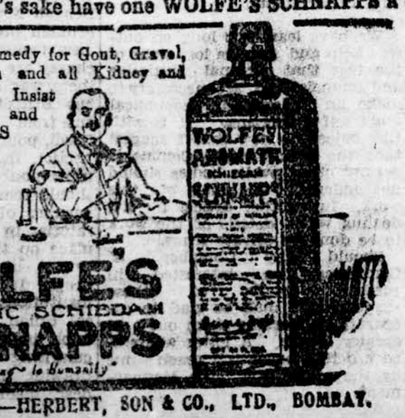
India House Disapproved.

A meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects was held on Thursday at the Sorabji Bharucha Library. Mr. L. Shroff opened the discussion on "How to Popularise Architecture", Mr. B. Aga presiding. Mr. Shroff discussed the administration of the Institute and referred to the manner in which, he thought, it could extend its scope of work and utility. He suggested, moreover, the award, every year, of a medal to the architect who designed the best building. He suggested that architecture should be made a University subject of study. The publication of an architectural quarterly, in addition to the free Book published by the Institute, would, he believed, render architecture more popular. He also recommended the series of popular lectures meant for the education of the people. He proposed the organisation of an annual exhibition of architecture and an annual dinner for the meeting of those interested in architecture. He pleaded for open competition for buildings proposed to be built out of public funds.

Mr. K. H. Vakil, who followed, said he agreed with almost every proposal made by Mr. Shroff. He suggested that their efforts would be, more or less, wasted if along with the education of the 'people' they failed to educate those eminent' men who usually decorated, public platforms, made irresponsible statements and treated art and architecture flippantly. He recalled the incidents which followed the series of the lectures advertised as "the Building of a Better City." Did they remember the incredible fact that the builder was omitted from that instructive and uplifting series of talks? Nor was their task easier, he observed, if they would persuade as they ought to, the news agencies and newspapers to take intelligent and just interest in the building activities in the city. He was surprised at the manner in which the architect's name was omitted from reports which described the opening ceremonies of new building. He was amazed to find that the journals that left columns open for reporting architectural activity, say at Delhi, Madras or Calcutta, could scarcely assign a few lines to similar activities nearer home in the city. Unless the architects learnt to assert themselves, to safeguard their interests, similar scandals would not only be repeated they would grow. Had architects in India nothing to say for example, about the gross injustice to them implied in the manner in which India House in London was designed, built, financed?

Prof. Claude Batley, demanded the services of unselfish "missionaries". He said that if the architect convinced his client that architecture was a necessity, economic as much as artistic, he would be adopting the best method to popularise architecture. It must not, however, be "too popular". He suggested that rudiments of architecture ought to be taught in the primary and secondary schools. The medal for the best building of the year, should be, he added, awarded by the Mayor of the City, as they did in France. He was disinclined to approve, for the moment, the suggestion for a university chair or degree in architecture. Mr. Motafram thanked the speakers. Mr. B. Aga said that the idea that Indian architecture was a costly, extravagant, affair was fortunately given up. He recommended the Municipality to insist on elevations for proposed buildings. He disapproved the India House. Architects in India ought to have been, he believed, invited to compete for its design. He expressed the general feeling in the meeting.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.



THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S
AROMATIC SCHIEDAM
SCHNAPPS
"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

CONGRESS AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

How It Came To Be And Why.

HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS STILL WANTED.

The C. O. C. Congress Ambulance Brigade writes:—

The idea of starting an independent Congress Ambulance Brigade to render first aid and other medical treatment to Satyagraha volunteers and the public originated in the early days of the Salt Satyagraha movement when there were indiscriminate Lathi charges by the police on the public, in the Girgaum Police Court as also during the first two raids on Congress House, when no medical treatment whatsoever was provided by the authorities. It took concrete shape, however, when the Bombay War Council decided to raid the salt pans at Wadala on the 18th of May as I was then the only Medical Officer working as a Satyagraha Volunteer I was asked by the then existing War Council to organise an Ambulance. This was done by recruiting volunteers from the Satyagraha Volunteers Corps, Hindustani Seva Dal, National Militia Lad Volunteer Corps and other volunteer organisations, most of whom were school and college students, of Bombay. The Swastik League under Dr. Gole has been actively co-operating with the Congress Ambulance Brigade from June 2nd the day of the mass raid on the Wadala Salt Pans, and has rendered valuable services. It is not for me to speak of the work done by the Congress Ambulance Brigade during the raids on the Wadala Salt Pans, Bhendi Bazaar firing, assault on the Worli Chawl Prisoners and at Esplanade Maidan and other places but suffice it to say that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as well as the public have acknowledged ur services gratefully.

The Brigade has at present two Ambulance Car for use (1) a Cheverolet preseted to the Brigade by a few merchants of Chikal Galli, Mulji Jehta Market and (2) A Ford car a gift from Seth Lalji Daya. The Congress Ambulance Brigade is very grateful to these doners for their gifts which I assure has been amply rewarded by the services rendered by these cars. The Brigade also acknowledges with thanks the service of Messrs Hiralal and Co. Moor Body builders who built the body of one of our cars within five days, working day and night.

ON LINES OF SWASTIK LEAGE.

The Congress Ambulance Brigade is being re-oganised on the lines of the Swastik League which is a very well organized body. The work of reorganization will be carried out by the staff of the Swastik League under Dr. Gole, Adjutant of the lague. The object of the Congas Ambulance Brigade is service of humanity irrespective of caste creed, colour or religion it is organised and financed by the B. C. C. and as such is directly sponsible to it. The Brigade regres a hundred volunteers to make up a complete brigade and a few medical officers to wor with it. Those who want to join should apply to the Secrary, Congress Ambulance Brigade, at Congress House, Girgaum Bombay.

I hope the generous public of Bombay and the colge students of Bombay will respond to the appeal and join the Congress Ambulance Brigade in large numbers.

Congress Hospital Fund.

EIGHT ANNAS FOR EACH SHOP.

Dealers of Lohar Chawl held a meeting on 28th June under the chairmanship of Seth Mahomedbhai Huseinbhoy of Messrs. H. A. Khambatty & Co. in aid of Congress Hospital Fund. A unanimously passed the resolution to collect Annas eight in each shop every day, and as the each day collection is made and sent collectively to Congress Hospital Fund. Rupees three hundred and five were paid on 28th June and further instalments will be paid hereafter on due collection being made.

If all other marketers follow suit substantial sum will reach the Congress Hotal.

—:o:—

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterl.)

Sterling purchases in India:—Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 5th July 1930 4,7000.

YOUNG PICKETER REFUSES TO GO HOME WHEN ACQUITTED.

Says He Has Been In Worli Jail Before.

REFERS TO HIS EXPLOITS IN WADALA

Thirty Congress Volunteers were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday charged with picketing in the Fort area on Monday afternoon and Tuesday forenoon. The accused were (1) Narayen Dhirajlal, (2) Krishna Vishnu, (3) Yeshwant Babaji, (4) Bapat Sakharam, (5) Dinkar Morar, (6) Badlu Govind, (7) Guridun Kirti, (8) Sadashiv Mahadex (9) Shanker Sadashiv (10) Shanker Yeshwant, (11) Hind Raja, (12) Mahadev Prasad Sharma (13) Sitaram Bhao (14) Khandu Raoji, (15) Narayen Somaya, (16) Rajaram Krishna, (17) Somya Lachhaya, (18) Keshavlal Girdharlal, (19) Damodar Shivlal, (20) Narayen Govind, (21) Ramchandra Luxmon, (22) Megaji Padamsey (23) Shivram Genu, (24) Balaram Hanmant (25) Khanderao Balkrishna (26) Ibrahim Asharaf (27) Narayen Maruti (28) Dharamsy Narbheram (29) Amaratlal Ratanchand and (30) Sarabhai Chhonilal.

All the accused except the last three pleaded guilty and were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Referring to the last three, Inspector Naden said he had already allowed about twenty boys to go home and did not charge them but still youngsters were coming to picket and abusing their leniency.

His Worship remarked that those responsible at the Congress House must realise what a serious thing they were doing by sending these young boys to picket. He discharged Nos. 28 and 29 and asked Inspector Naden to call the uncle of No. 30 in the court so that he might hand over the boy to him after due warning. No. 29 refused to go home and told the Magistrate to send him to jail as he had already served two months at Worli in connection with the Wadala raid.

His Worship told the boy that he would discharge him this time but would send him to jail next time. The boy replied he would come next day again.

Picketing at Whiteaway Laidlaw was continued on Tuesday and 24 volunteers were arrested during the day. Those convicted on Tuesday will be sent to the Visapur Jail.

PARSI PROCESSION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the statement in your to-day's issue that I am going to lead the procession of Parsis on the 21st inst. as a protest against Mrs. Perin Captain's arrest. I have never even been approached on the subject and will thank you to publish this in your next issue.

—Yours, etc.,

DINBAI DINSHAW PETIT.

Bombay, July 8.

WORKERS AND CONGRESS

—:o:—

NATIONAL FLAG CONTAINS THE RED COLOUR.

The Red flag and the tri-coloured national were flying side by side at a meeting of the workers held at Lal Baug on Tuesday evening. The meeting was organised by the Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with a view to popularise the Swadeshi movement and intensify boycott of British goods.

Dr. Mazrul Hup Gour, Vice President of the B. P. C. C. addressing the meeting said that the workers could help the national movement in many ways. One of the Swadeshi articles. He asked the ways was to use Khaddar and workers to give up drinking which was the cause of ruin and misery to many poor families.

Mr. S. L. Siam also appealed to the workers to take their share in the present struggle. By every pie spent on British goods, he said, they were perpetuating the bonds of their slavery.

Mr. Waman Kabadi who presided wound up the proceedings by observing that the Congress also stood for the workers and that they should not be misled into the belief that the Red Flag had nothing in common with the national flag.

GUZDAR RELEASED.

Mr. Guzdar, Captain of Parsi volunteers, who was arrested during the rad was released subsequently as no copies of the Bulletin were found with him.

The "Congress Bulletin" came out as usual and was freely sold in the City.

LIQUOR PICKETING.

—:o:—

Over a hundred liquor shops in Girgaum and Bhuleshwar were picketed by the Congress and Desha Sevikas vounteers on Tuesday.

FOREIGN CLOTH PICKETERS.

—:o:—

21 Arrested On Tuesday.

Picketing of freign cloth shops in the Fort as usual attracted large crowds. Twenty-one volunteers were arrested during the day. They were:—

Megji Padamji; Sadashiv Mahadev; Gurudin Kirthi; Shah Keshavlal Girdharlal; Ramchandra Laxuman Sindhe; Narayan Govind; Shivram Genu More; Pajani Achari; Dinu Muraji Vykar; Govind Tulasi; L R Raskunda; Chintamani B Mahadev; Maruthi Sandhu; Somayya L Reddi; K R Phartare; Narayan Ramayya Chilwar; Rajaram Krishna Mudaliar; Balaram; Hanumantha Nagalalu; Narayan Maruthi Vedpatak; K E Randev and Ebrahim Ashrafalli.

SATYAGRAHI'S RALLY.

—:o:—

There will be a meeting of all Satyagrahi Volunteers of Bombay in Morar Baug near Madhav Baug on Wednesday the 9th instant, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.). Attendance is compulsory.

WOMEN'S PROCESSION.

A Women's procession in honour of Mrs. Lukmani under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha and the Desh Sewika Sangh will start from Dasa Oswal Wadi at 3-30 p.m. to-day, the 9th July.

CHRISTIANS AND CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Malad Catholics' Procession.

(From A Correspondent).

ORLEM, July 7.

On Sunday the 6th inst. a large Procession of Malad Catholics started from Marva and marched down to the Malad Station, singing National Songs to show their sympathy with the Congress and as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Mantre, the Leader of Malad Congress.

Bassein Prabhat Feri Mandal.

(From a Correspondent).

As a rseult of zealous efforts of Miss Sudha Samant (aged 13 years) a "Prabhat-Pheri Bal Mandal" has started taking regular morning rounds at Bassein Road (station locality) since the 4th instant, Friday, or say the 'Flag day'.

As a side activity, the youngesters have, during these three days, collected small sums and Rs. 10|- (ten) have this day been remitted to the 'Congress Hospital Fund' Bombay.

This has no doubt given a practical awakening to the residents and things appear to have taken a turn.

—:o:—

STUDENTS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

College and Vocational Institution students who are prepared to suspend their studies to help the National Movement are requested to meet the undersigned between 8-30 and 10 a.m. or 5-30 and 7-30 p.m. at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge.

Those students who have already given in their names will please come to the Brotherhood at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

(Sd.) Mandakini Mehta.
Kapila Master
Freny Bhesania.

—:o:—

VOLUNTEER WHO APPEALED TO POLICE.

—:o:—

45 DAYS R. I.

(From Publicity Office, Ville Parle.)

Mr. Ranchordas Pragji a volunteer of Satyagraha Camp Ville Parle has been arrested to-day at Ghatkoper for distributing pamphlets to the police. He was taken to Kurla Court where he was tried and fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month and fifteen days' R. I.

It is also heard that a warrant is pending against Kamalaben. The police had been to her residence for arresting her but as she had gone to picket the auction sales at Thana they returned back.

MORE RAIN PROMISED.

—:o:—

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AGAIN.

POONA, July 8.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions at the head of the Bay have passed inland and a shallow depression lies this morning over East Bengal. It has caused widespread heavy rain in Bengal. The shallow depression over the West United Provinces has filled up after causing extensive rain along Punjab and Kumaon Hills. The monsoon is also vigorous in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and active in lower Burma, United Provinces and East Central India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Assam, East United Provinces, West Central India, and Konkan, and local in Burma, Assam, West United Provinces, East Central India, west Central Provinces, east and north Punjab and Gujarat, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, southwest Punjab, Bombay Deccan, and Malabar.

Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease in Arakan, United Provinces and Central parts, increase in west Assam, and extend into Kashmir and north-west frontier province.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy falls will continue in Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Earthquake report.—Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity at their origin about eleven hundred and seventy miles away were recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at three hours twenty-nine minutes and four hours thirtyseven minutes respectively on Tuesday 8th July.—A. I.

—:o:—

GHATKOPER VOLUNTEER JAILED.

—:o:—

GHATKOPER, July 8.

A Ghatkoper volunteer was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for inciting the Dhandhuka Taluk Board, has jobs.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 1-30 p.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day.

Rev. Fr. Verrier Elwin (of the Christa Seva Sanga, Poona) will deliver a lecture to-day, (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. at The Blavatsky Hall on "Christ and Satyagraha", Kumari Tarabai Tilak will preside.

PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

An At Home will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday at 5-15 p.m., when Miss Harley, will speak on the Home Economies Department of the State Agricultural Colleges in America. Members and friends are cordially invited.

"NATIONAL FLAG SALUTION."

"On behalf of the Shastri Hall Prabhat Pheri the National Flag Salution ceremony will take place on the 13th inst. at 5 a.m. (S.T.) at Shastri Hall, 'Grant Road."

All the Prabhat Pheries of the Bombay and Suburban have been cordialy invited for the National Flag Salutation between 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. and to receive Prasad.

Weather conditions will not affect the programme.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Prof. K. G. Rao's Health Institution, Mint Road. The work of selecting office-bearers will be undertaken.

HELP TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the staff of Messrs. Khatau Vaishbhas & Co., Colour Merchants, Vadgadi, Bombay, was held on Saturday last when it was resolved to contribute to the Congress Hospital Fund. A sum of Rs. 125 was collected on the spot.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amount offered was Rs. 1,81,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-11-3 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 2,50,000. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5-2-7.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 3rd July to the 7th July, were Rs. 3,12,00,000. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, July 9th to Monday July 14th at Rs. 98-13-0 per cent.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday July 15. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday July 18. Other conditions are as usual.

—:o:—

D WARD (TARDEO) CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee a public meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Sakatwadi, Tardeo under the presidentship of Mr. Palekar when prominent Congress leaders will address the meeting.

—:o:—

MALABAR MUSLIM JAMAAT.

The annual general meeting of the Malabar Muslim Jamaat of Bombay was held on Saturday last with Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, Serang in the chair.

This Jamaat was formed last year for promoting the social, religious and intellectual welfare of the Moplah Community in Bombay.

After the adoption of the annual report, elections for the ensuing year took place.

BITTEN OR STUNG?

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SPINNERS PROCESSION.

There will be a spinners procession organised by the Desh Sevika Sangh on Sunday the 20th July) at 4-30 p.m. to start from the Congress House. All those wishing to take part in the procession must come with five tolas of sacrificial yarn.

At the end of the procession, they will receive a badge and after eight months, that is after processions had been held, the first hundred people, who have produced the largest quantity of yarn as sacrificial spinning, will be awarded Silver Medals by the Desh Sevika Sangh.

The quality of the yarn will also be taken into consideration.

—:o:—

19 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

DAHOD, July 8.

Thirteen volunteers have been arrested within 48 hours in Dahod for picketing liquor shops. Nine are sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. One volunteer is given 4 months' rigorous imprisonment for inciting the policemen to resign their Press.

FOUR MONTHS FOR ELLORE LADY.

ELLORE, July 8.

Shrimati Viswasundrama, wife of Sjt. Narsimha Sarma of Chogala Ashram, West Godavari District, was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Her husband and brother are already in jail.—Free Press.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 7.

T T London on Berlin	20.49-1/8
T T London on Amsterdam	12.09-3/8
T T London on Brussels	34.82
T T London on Madrid	41.25
T T London on Milan	92.88
T T London on Berne	25.06
T T London on Paris	123.73
T T London on Prague	163.95

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, July 8.

Previous closing rate	13.05
To-day's opening rate	12.97
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing rate	13.05
Difference	Nil.

Broach expectations J/A Rs. 196
Broach expectations A/M Rs. 226

LIVERPOOL MARKET, OCTOBER.

—:o:—

Liverpool, July 8

Previous closing rate	6.98
To-day's opening rate	6.90
Difference	—.08
To-day's closing rate	6.83
Difference	—.15

HOWRAH, July 7.

31 persons were arrested to-day at Maju for non-payment of Union Board tax and were placed on trial but the case was adjourned.—Free Press.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1930.

PESHAWAR,

—:o:—

The brief summary of the report of the official Committee of Inquiry into the Peshawar tragedy and the resolution issued by the Government of India on the report which were made available to the Press on Monday night indicate that while Justice Sir Muhammad Suleiman and his colleagues have provided a feeble justification of the action of the military on the fateful April 23, the Government resolution seeks to go much further. The members of the Committee have been unable to agree on several material points But the Government uphold generally the conclusions of Mr. Justice Hancknidge, while to the observations of Sir Muhammad Suleiman they promise to extend their "most careful consideration." The Committee of Enquiry was virtually boycotted by the public on the ground that its composition and its terms of reference were unacceptable. The public demand was that a Committee of Enquiry should be instituted with a non-official majority and a non-official chairman. The Committee should, in effect, have been of a type which would have inspired public confidence. The public demand also was that the whole series of events leading up to the tragic happenings of April 23 as well as the later disturbances should form the subject of inquiry. Both these demands went unheeded and the Government have to thank themselves if the public expresses its frank dissatisfaction with the findings of the Official Committee and their resolution on it.

In view of the statements of certain witnesses before this official committee, the certificate Government give, on the strength of the Committee's report, to the various officers, civil and military for having displayed "courage, resourcefulness and forbearance in a situation of the utmost difficulty" will only arouse public resentment. The crucial question to be investigated was whether the firing was justified. The two members of the Committee disagree regarding "the sequence of events" that led to the tragedy and as regards the second firing Sir Muhammad Suleiman, in disagreement with his colleague, records his doubt "whether in the particular circumstances it was justified to this extent." As to the "extent" of the firing it is stated: "With the object of controlling this (the throwing of brickbats) 44 single rounds were in all fired at intervals at persons on the roofs" and then the Committee quietly assert. "So far as is known no casualties were inflicted." The total number of casualties, according to the Committee, were 30 killed and 33 wounded. But for the fact that the persons best able to say how big the casualties were, men of influence in Peshawar who are reported to have prepared a list of the casualties, had been arrested and clapped into jail long before the inquiry was instituted, the Committee could have had a better idea of the actual number of persons killed and wounded.

As regards the onrush of armoured cars, the evidence given before the Committee by Mr. Saddaulah Khan, then City Magistrate at Peshawar, is illuminating. He said: "In the beginning the mob did not damage any property and was not unruly. This was why I told Mr. Metcalfe that there was no need for calling out the military. My opinion was that the mob was not going to interfere with Government as long as it did not interfere with them. The mob was cool and quiet before the military arrived. But, soon after two armoured cars arrived and two men were run over by them, the mob became infuriated. I did not see brickbats from house tops. They mostly came from side lanes". The Committee's report, to judge from the summary, ignores this significant testimony and evidence of the same nature given by non-official witnesses like Mr. Abdur Rauf, Vakil, and Mr. Abdul Halim, who was one of the persons wounded. All that it says is that armoured cars were "unsuitable for dealing with conditions prevailing in Peshawar City on April 23". This poor justification of the action of the military authorities and this attempt to gloss over the panicky mood in which civil authorities in Peshawar evidently were on that day will merely strengthen the suspicion in the mind of the public that Government are anxious, as the phraseology of their resolution on the report plainly indicates, to make the best of an unpleaant job and hope the public will forget about it. But the public will await anxiously the findings of the Patel Enquiry Committee which met at Rawalpindi and did its work of investigation under considerable handicaps. It will soon have an opportunity of ascertaining in which version of the tragedy to believe.

A SAVAGE SENTENCE.

—:o:—

If the interpretation of the picketing Ordinance by the Ahmedabad Magistrate is correct then it is impossible to appreciate the Kurla Magistrate's excessive zeal to vindicate the Ordinance by convicting Mrs. Lukmani, the daughter of the late Badruddin Tyebji. She is 65 years old; and to expect one to believe that, old and cultured as she is, she could be guilty of obstruction, violence or intimidation, is to tax one's imagination a little too much. Indeed the very idea is absurd. But Mr. Choubal has evidently succeeded in reconciling the old age of the lady with the crime. He has, therefore, sentenced her to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default a further one month's rigorous imprisonment. Considering her age the sentence, apart from the question of guilt, is savage. But, however, savage it may be, it cannot break the spirit of the brave old lady. The sentence, so far from proving a deterrent, is bound to draw more Muslim women into the struggle. It will also serve as an eye-opener.

FAULTY PROCEDURE.

—:o:—

Acquitting on Monday six volunteers and the driver of the Congress bus in which they had travelled and asking the police to release the bus forthwith, Mr. Khandalawala, the trying magistrate, observed that in the charge sheet submitted before him there was no offence, "as there was no offence called picketing in the Ordinance." He explained for the benefit of the police that "the position in the case was like a soda water van delivering goods at different shops and moving along." So he ordered the discharge of the human soda-water bottles immediately. Deputy Inspector Foster told him that he had arrested the volunteers and seized the bus "under orders." May we know who issues these orders? We invite the attention of Mr. Healy to the faulty procedure of allowing the issue of orders of this type as it places subordinate police officers like Mr. Foster—who obviously was not at fault and with whom we sympathise—in a false position which compelled the Magistrate to declare that the accused had been placed for trial for what was not an offence.

ACCUSATION STANDS.

—:o:—

The Government of Bombay are not yet tired of their efforts to enlighten the public of the real nature of the movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi. Propagandist leaflets are still being distributed, though one of them had to be withdrawn by Government, so absurd and insulting were its accusations against the Indian banking and insurance industry. But the Government still hope that if the public only assimilate the contents of their leaflet on "Revenue from drink and drugs", it will realise the "falseness of Mr. Gandhi's statement" that "Government were doing harm to the people" by raising revenue from these tainted sources. So the leaflet reiterates the Government declaration that prohibition is their goal and asks the public to believe that they are "prepared to sacrifice revenue by making it more and more difficult for people to indulge in drink." The obstinacy with which the Excise authorities refuse to listen to complaints from the inhabitants of a locality who do not desire the addition of a new liquor shop is an eloquent proof of Government's real policy. In spite of their attempts to whitewash this policy, the public will rightly consider that Mahatmaji's accusation still stands.

PUNCTUATIONS.

—:o:—

(BY ?)

I am happy to inform anxious readers that the good work of protecting wearers of Gandhi caps at Guntur is proceeding smoothly, to the extreme chagrin of assaulters "who did not like the cap."

* * * *

The Magistrate is successfully outwitting the assaulters; so far 603 persons have been cleverly evacuated from the area infested by these assaulters. The situation is well in hand. The evacuated persons are safely lodged and otherwise looked after at His Majesty's expense; but I have no information about their caps.

* * * *

Says the "Times of India": "The Indian mercantile classes have been especially generous and active in supporting Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience movement."

* * * *

I am duly and appropriately scandalised. And I condole with the "Times" and condemn the seditious merchants with equal intensity of outraged feeling.

* * * *

God bless the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India." My depression is removed. I am buoyed up not only with hopes but with assurances. The Legislative Assembly is as alive as ever.

* * * *

The benches are full of good men and true. There is Mr. Jayakar. "Nobody can fairly call him either senseless or a creeper" although you may fairly call him a sleeper. "Or take Mr. Mitra"—an ex-political detenu in Burma who out of sheer "national spirit" has become a political detenu in the Assembly.

* * * *

"Or, again Mr. Jinnah." Does he "lack an independent spirit"? Certainly not, it is the one thing he never lacks, indeed he is surfeited with it at very great loss to others.

* * * *

Or take the new Bombay representatives: a Khan Bahadur, a Sardar, a Rao Bahadur and a Rao Sahib. Can you accuse them, say, "of stupidity or sycophancy"? Why, "all are, as their titles show, men of exceptional worth in the body politic" (exceptional is a good word with possibilities but I have neither space nor time).

* * * *

If you want further proofs of their capabilities, I will refer to the reception accorded to Mr. Haig. A "remarkable outburst of cheering greeted him." It was really "remarkable" and it gave the quietus to criticisms of Mr. Haig as Home Member and of his appointment as Government delegate at the Round Table Conference.

* * * *

Yet it should choke everybody, for, as the "Times" correspondent full-throatedly thunlers: "Here there was the answer of the elected representatives of the people's constituencies. . . Here was the emphatic and glad endorsement of the choice at the bar of the popular chamber of the Central Legislature."

* * * *

I am sorry if you are not moved by this spirited eloquence and I would emphatically repudiate your suggestion that it is a frantic effort to beat a dead horse into life.

* * * *

The Assembly is very much alive, and will remain so. But I do hope it doesn't start kicking on Thursday. For I love to read the lyrical despatches of the "Times" correspondent. They are so—reassuring.

* * * *

Sir John Simon has found a new supporter. No other than Mr. George Joseph who says: "In reference to the centre, it seems to me that the proposed imperialisation of the Indian Army simplifies matters in an unexpected way." How true.

* * * *

It has simplified so many matters and in such an unexpected way that it has astounded men like Dr. Khan, and Mr. Jadhav by sheer force of simplification.

* * * *

Incidentally, "it seems to me," it has simplified another little matter. But not exactly in an unexpected way, although I have been wondering about Mr. George Joseph for a long time now.

* * * *

I was afraid that the investiture ceremony at Buckingham Palace would mark the end of Sir John Simon's association with India. But the reported decision of the Liberal Shadow Cabinet regarding his report has effectively belied by fears.

* * * *

It seems that even the insignia of—what order was it?—has not been able to shake him, and, with commendable persistence, he is still sticking to this country like an inseparable shadow.

AFTER!

—:o:—

(BY "KAUSHALIYA".)

If this my soul should break its chain and go
Where flames go when we see them here no more,
Think not of me as lost to you, and know
I wait not on some far, eternal shore;
I have loved Earth too much to leave her so.
Old loves shall prove immutability,
As slaves unfettered, knowing they may go,
Remain, because they know that they are free!

—:o:—

I think the stars are much too cold and high,
But I shall chase some little, fleecy cloud,
Floating like thistle-down across the sky:
Or join the dancing sun-motes' merry crowd,
Or sport with Zephyr on some sun-crowned hill,
Caressing you—know then I love you still!

"KAUSHALIYA."

A LONDON LETTER.

BRITISH WOMEN ON INDIAN SITUATION

(BY GWYNETH FODEN.)

(Sperially Contributed to the "Chronicle".)

London, June 26.

On Friday, June 20th, I went to the British Women's Conference, held at the Essex Hall, Strand, organised by the Commonwealth of India League which has called upon women's organisations all over the country to give their active support and co-operation in the campaign for securing Dominion Status for India.

As might have been expected it was an over-flow meeting and, judging by the vast audience, the women had rallied in no uncertain manner to the invitation. There were, of course, a few Indians present in the audience—both men and women. But what struck me most was the fact that the audience represented unmistakably what one might term the working-classes mixed with a sprinkling of the professions. All the women seemed to be occupied either in commerce or in some professional status. They were all keen, alert, intelligent looking—as only a free people can be. Anyhow, these women carry much weight in the affairs of the country being in the majority, having the power of the vote and represented in Parliament. Having themselves fought so dearly for their emancipation, they have taken full advantage of the power they now posess.

Mrs. Willian Graham, wife of the President of the Board of Trade, took the Chair. The speakers were—Dr. Annie Besant, Rt. Hon. S. Sastri P.C., Mrs. H. Sen, Mr. V. K. Menon, M.A., Bc. (the Secretary for the Commonwealth of India Leigue) Dr. Marion Phillips, M. P., Lady Tata, and others.

A CHARGE.

"We here," aid Mrs. Graham, "are determind to throw all our weight into the work of securing for India freeom and equality. But," she rerarked, "the vast majority of Englishwomen in India laid themselves open to the charge of no being very helpful I remembe Lady Tata saying much the sale thing at a meeting or useful to India. . ."

I attended in Bombay, this year. She accused the English women of seeking a daily round of social pleasures and ignoring their obligations to the country in which they lived, and taking no interest in the people or the country, perfectly true. I admit every word! But I always maintain that everyone should put their own house in order before they begin to dictate to others. Lady Tata, being a Parsee, represents a race who pride themselves on their culture and education. The Parsees are a very large community in the Bombay Presidency; they are also a very wealthy community. Dire poverty, I should say, is unknown among them. However, at the time Lady Tata was speaking few. Parsee women were taking any active part in the interests of the masses. After all, as they had lived, and had been born in the country, they were best fitted for the job. However, now all that was changed they have come out of their apathy and are taking an interest in the country of their adoption. I say adoption rightly, because they originally came from Persia and sought refuge in India. India opened her doors wide to them, gave them freedom to keep their own religion and customs, and they have prospered ever since. To my mind, if a country is worth living in, it is worth fighting for.

HOW TO KNOW THE TRUTH.

Now I will revert to the speakers. The Rt. Hon. S. Sastri, gave a most powerful and impressive speech which brought murmurs of approval from the audience. He spoke well and truly when he referred to the humiliation Indians were made to suffer; that England's trusteeship should end as the ward had no longer need of her. It was such a pleasure to hear this gifted man again, for I had met and heard him speak in South Africa some time ago.

Dr. Marion Phillips, M. P., said she had only been in India once, for three weeks, and was much

(Continued from Page 8.)

HOW TO POPULARISE SWADESHI.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

(BY S. H. KORESHI.)

"What he people want they will have is the basic principle of all trade.

"What he people need and ask for cann be denied to them" is another tiom which can be ignored by noe who has any commercial expience.

"Boycot foreign goods and boycott Brith goods" is an all-India cry, the echoes of which are being heal in the farthest end of the earth. Are the commercial communityh India going to profit by this an partially set off the great losses at they are suffering? Or, is this oing to hurt the financial standh of the merchant communityboth in India and in England?

The ublic in India want to boycott Bish goods and the commercil community are supporting the bcott, to their fullest. Although this means that their own monewill be locked up, they will have pay interest on their loans, will t be able to collect the outstandgs from their debtor-dealers, nd will have to spend out of tir capital; their income being low their expenditure. All this he commercial community is dag for the public to make theiboycott of British goods a greasuccess.

TWO FEATURES.

T public, therefore, are also anxus to make the burden of the conercial community as light as posle and want to benefit them to e utmost the two-fold feature thI wish to emphasise here is: (1)The public want British goods to replaced by Swadeshi goods asur as possible and are willing toay the commercial community haomely for dealing in Swadi goods. (2) The commercial comunity has already come out bdy to support the boycott of Bish goods. The question then ass: How can it go one step fher and replace British goods n Swadeshi articles?

ortunately for the country and t commercial community, the chinery necessary for this orgisation is already existing and very good working order. It is ne other than the provincial orisations and their various inches called the Chambers of nmerce.

t was these Chambers of Comrce that brought about the revocation of contracts, and the country-wide boycott of British goods by the commercial community.

It is these Chambers of Commerce that can, by issuing a single appeal to the public, the manufacturers and the dealers, bring to their offices the information necessary for compiliing a Swadeshi Directory.

WANTED A SWADESHI DIRECTORY.

By simply detailing one of their staffs to supervise this compilation section they can issue weekly, fortnightly and monthly classified lists free to subscribers and recognised local and district publicity centres. By arranging these periodical bulletins on the loose leaf system they can, in a short time, compile a very efficient Swadeshi Directory at practically no additional expense. Let the Chambers of Commerce show the way, set an example, give expert and free advice on certain points but let them aim at developing personal initiative by working out a programme that can be carried out equally well on a small and a large scale. Let them finance the national and civil campaigns, organise fairs, exhibitions and museums; persuade manufacturers and dealers to advertise, by publishing for their careful consideration incontrovertible facts and results of advertising in this country, both in English and the Vernaculars, similar to propaganda bulletins published by the Industrial Departments.

We have leant too long on outside help and so have lost sight of the fact that personal initiative and financial risk are necessary to make an undertaking economical and self-supporting. It is with this object in view that I suggest that the Chamber of Commerce or any other public bodies should not undertake the whole of this work. In another article I am dealing with details of the work to be done by private firms.

Should any Chamber of Commerce be interested in further details of these suggestions I shall be glad to cooperate by working them out at greater length. A letter addressed c/o this paper will reach me by the courtesy of the Management.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Very Inconvenient.

The Italian reply to the Briand plan for an Economic Federation of Europe will not be relished by the present French Government and the industrialists who have warmly welcomed M. Briand's adroit move to secure unity among European Powers on the question of how to exploit the Asiatic countries better in the economic field. That is what his Federation scheme really amounts to and the Italian suggestion that the Soviet and also Turkey should be invited to participate in the proposed Conference to discuss the scheme implies that Italy is anxious to give it immediate burial. In view of the Soviet's pronounced disagreement with "bourgeois" economic principles and considering Turkey's great suspicion of a concerted move on the part of her European neighbours to exploit economically the Near East countries, their presence at the Conference is sure to expose the underlying motive of M. Briand's scheme.

Another Madras Genius.

Administrative ingenuity in the Madras Presidency is not evidently a monopoly shared only the Magistrate of Guntur and "official circles" at Headquarters. Mr. V. Ramamurti, Chief Inspector of Police, Rajahmundry, is also claimant and a claimant who has unquestionably established his claim. He declared illegal and dispersed a sub-committee of the local Bar Association which was appointed to inquire into allegations of police excesses at Rajahmundry. The reason advanced do full justice to Mr. Ramamurti. One is that "some of the members of the Committee are sympathisers of the Civil Disobedience movement." We are not told how exactly "some of the members" expressed their sympathy and polluted, like bad fish the whole Committee. But we have no doubt that the manner must have been diabolical enough; for instance, patronage of Khaddar. But let that pass.

"Making Them Emboldened."

Mr. Ramamurti's main reason which is astounding in its naivete is that the Committee "are indirectly helping the cause of the Civil Disobedience movement by thus recording the statements of persons and thus making them emboldened to defy law in the town." So an inquiry even into allegations of police excesses, or in other words into police illegalities, is unlawful. And, of course, condemnation of police excesses must positively be a seditious crime. We wonder why the Madras Government have not yet waked up to their obvious duty of sending to seven years' penal servitude men like Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and Mr. Natesan, who, by reason of their protests against official excesses, are "making people emboldened to defy law" in the country. We also wonder why Mr. Healy does not take the cue and disperse or arrest, such "indirect helpers" of the Civil Disobedience movement as the Bombay knights, their wives and daughters, for financial and other assistance to the Congress Hospital, for condemning police assaults and for sending a seditious cable to Queen Mary. Be that as it may, his order makes us "emboldened" to hope that "official circles" at Ooty will recognise Mr. Ramamurti's merits adequately and promptly.

Boycott of British Drugs.

A tribute is paid to the "skilfully and silently worked" campaign in Calcutta by the Indian medical profession there for a complete boycott of British drugs, in the May 17 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association The journal says that "the boycott has been carried out" and reports that "on April 14, the Bengali New Year, when it is accounted propitious to venture on new transactions and large purchases are made in the bazar", there was a wholesale refusal to buy British drugs. A correspondent from Navsari, Dr. Jehangir Dordi, points out to us in this connection that the Indian medical profession and the general public should remember that there are a number of pharmaceutical laboratories in this country which place on the market a variety of "most useful and dependable" drugs. It is, indeed, necessary for institutions like the Bombay Medical Union to stimulate support to such indigenous industry by circularising their members, and drawing their attention to Swadeshi medical products.

"Gandhi In Jail Is A Challenge To West."

CHRISTIAN WORLD LEFT AGHAST.

WHAT SHALL RULE HUMANITY—FORCE OR LOVE?

The question raised by Mahatma Gandhi in jail is not merely as to whether Britain shall go on ruling India...It is the question as to what shall go on ruling us, writes the "Christian Century" of Chicago. Gandhi in jail is one philosophy of life awaiting crucifixion at the hands of another. ...

Britain's Tactics Of Defeatism.

"Gandhi in jail weights heavily upon the conscience of mankind. Men may consider that his incarceration had become necessary. wrong. They may consider his methods wrong. They may consider his aims mistaken. Most men, it is probable, have serious misgivings as to the wisdom and practicability of his course. But the thought of the Mahatma in prison raises questionings that are not easily put down.

Does the arrest of this apostle of revolution by "soul force" indicate a conflict between Gandhi's world and our own, much more fundamental than any conflict between India and Britain asks the "Christian Century" of Chicago, in the course of a leading article.

FREEDOM WITHOUT VIOLENCE

The problem placed before the British administration of India by the Gandhi campaign of mass civil disobedience has not been quite simple. There are men in power to-day in London, and women, who have known what it means to sacrifice a career for a faith. There is a Viceroy in Delhi who has shown an unaccustomed capacity to comprehend the validity of the ntangible forces which animate the Indian leader. But qualify the contrasts in the situation as you may, the one fact that rivets world attention remains unchanged: Mahatma Gandhi who would gain liberty for his people without resort to violence, is in jail. What are men to think in the light of that fact?

HAS MACDONALD CHANGED?

What is Ramsay MacDonald thinking? Of all the men who must touch this problem closely, our sympathy goes out most fully to Ramsay MacDonald Gandhi in jail is an enviable figure when compared with Ramsay MacDonald, sitting in Downing street, with the control of British power his responsibility.

Consider the things for which the imprisoned Gandhi stands—the revolt against imperialism, the revolt against capitalistic exploitation, the substitution of reason for force, the right of self-determination for weak peoples, the supremacy of the conscience over the demands of the State. These things have been the very stuff of life for Ramsay MacDonald!

Were Stanley Baldwin in power to-day and Ramsay MacDonald in his accustomed seat in the opposition, how confidently would the House of Commons, and the world listen to hear from him an exposition of the spiritual significance and the significance for human liberty, of this struggle!

THE GREAT QUESTION.

The question posed by this strange figure in an Indian jail is not merely as to whether Britain shall go on ruling India. It is the question as to what shall go on ruling 'us."

Until we can make an entirely different answer that candour to-day compels, there is probably nothing that the men who rule on our behalf can say to men of the Gandhi stripe but "To jail with you!"

Ireland over again! Ireland over again! But Ramsay MacDonald is enough of a liberal, a historian, a Christian, not to believe in the methods that England used in Ireland. He knows that such methods do not work; that in the long run Ireland gets what it is after, and both Ireland and England have only appalling misery to show for their conflict.

POOR RAMSAY!

Ramsay MacDonald has no more faith in the appeal to force than Mahatma Gandhi. But what else will the pressure of public wrath, the demand for the assertion of an empire's power, allow? Dark must be the thoughts to-day, coursing through the mind of Britain's prime minister. Unhappy Ramsay MacDonald.

What are the Christan people of Great Britain to make of Gandhi in jail? For there are Christian people in Great Britain: thousands of them. People who are honestly trying to follow Jesus Christ. Nineteen centuries have not been altogether thrown away.

WAS LAST WAR PURPOSELESS?

Moreover, the world war was not a total loss. The slogans for which men died—"Freedom," "Self-determination." "The rights of weak people,"—are not entirely forgotten. John Masefield, not Rudyard Kipling, is the new laureate. Kipling has gone out for style, save in the penitential mood of his "Recessional." Then what are the Christians of Great Britain to make of the imprisonment of a man who insists on the method of love and of non-violence as a means of achieving the ends of State? What are they to make of a movement that insists upon confronting the power of the State with the desire for martyrdom?

But what are the Christians of all the west to make of the imprisonment of this man? Let us not try to deceive ourselves into any belief that the issues here involved affect only Englishmen and Indians.

TIS A PHILOSOPHY.

We are, of all generations, most blind if we see in Gandhi in jail only a figure in protest against British rule. Gandhi in jail is one philosophy of life awaiting crucifixion at the hands of another. It is againt everything, that has come to be most characteristic of our western life, that Gandhi stands in revolt. And it is against these things as they are much as among Englishmen. the domination of the stock market and the machine; against the Against the will to power; against demand for order at the behest of power. These things that we think inevitable, inexorabe, Gandhi denies.

WHAT V. J. PATEL SAID?

Here, for instance, is an excerpt from an interview which Mr. Negley Farson, correspondent of the Chicago "Daily News," held last week with Mr. V. J. Patel, the recently resigned president of the lower house of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Mr. Farson's dispatches from India have been by far the best reporting of development in the orient that American journalism has recently exhibited. In this quotation from Mr. Patel he paints what is, to most of the west, an unintelligible picture;

UNTIL YOU FEEL ASHAMED.

"I am going to make you beat me so outrageously that after a while you will begin to feel ashamed of yourself, and while you are doing it, I am going to put up such an ouctry that the whole street will know about it; even your own family will be horrified at you.

"And after you have stood this scandal long enough, you will come to me and say, "Look here, this sort of business cannot go on any longer—now, why cannot we two get together and settle something?"

"How does jail answer a movement that is based on a philosophy of that sort?

CHALLENGE TO THE WEST.

This is what confronts the world in Gandhi's imprisonment. It is a challenge for which the west, as it now is, has no answer. No answer, that is, different from the old answer of Rome. And men and women in the Christian churches, with consciences that are not willing to acquiesce in the Roman answer, are reduced by this concrete crisis to the necessity of emphasizing Gandhi's mistakes in strategy, or the failure of his followers to measure up completely to his ideals, as a reason for supporting the State in its action.

NOT BRITAIN ALONE.

In saying this we are not, in the slightest degree, singling out the Christians of Britain for criticism. If Gandhi were a Filipno, the Christians of America would stand in no different position. Indeed, we doubt whether there would be even as great a measure of questioning of the action of the State in America as there is to-day in England.

The truth is that none of us, living in the west, has any real answer to a jailed Gandhi. For, when all is said, Gandhi is the prophet of a new—or at least another—world order. Dimly we perceive that this order strives after ends we would, in our reflective moods, acknowledge as superior to the ends which now engross us. Even do we admit that they are ends which our own prophet —He who spoke the Sermon on the Mount—held up to our eyes. But they are ends impossible, grotesque, fantastic, while the goal of life remains acquisition, and the measure of life remains power.

Youth League H. Q. Sensation.

Mysterious Visitors In Early Hours Of Tuesday.

—:o:—

The invasion of the Youth League Headquarters, in Mr. K. F. Nariman's Bungalow at Hughes Road at the dead of night by some unknown persons, the breaking open of the boxes in which important papers were kept and the mysterious disappearance of certain documents are factors in a political drama that promises to lead to sensational developments.

On Monday evening, the League officials locked their office as usual. On Tuesday morning they discussed all registers and correspondents files scattered on the floor.

No clue about the identity or motive of the culprits is available.

WE ARE OUT TO DRIVE STIGMA OF SLAVERY.

(Continued from page 1.)

our heads in shame. This is due to the stigma of slavery that we carry with us. We are fighting to do away with this. We want for Indians the same freedom in India which a Britisher enjoys in Britain or a German enjoys in Germany a Frenchman in France and an American in America. So long as we do not get that freedom so long will this battle continue.

Proceeding, Mr. Patel observed that the fight would continue even for 25 years if they did not realise their object till that time. Now every man, woman and child in India was out to fight the freedom's battle. To him the enthusiasm on the part of the younger generation seemed to be natural.

"WE ARE OUR ENEMIES."

Continuing he said that the foreign Government did not make any difference between the different communities and personalities. To them any one who demanded freedom was an opponent "The sergeant at the Azad maidan would not make any differences between Sir Dinshaw Petit, ex-Speaker Mr. Patel and a Congress volunteer. Whoever went to Azad Maidan for demanding 'Azadi' in his opinion deserved a lathi blow. My appeal to every Indian—whether Hindu, Muslim or Parsi—was to act as Indian. The Britishers are not our real enemies. We ourselves are our enemies. If all Indians stood like one man the whole administration would be paralysed in a day."

THE POONA PROCESSION.

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Allow us to bring to the notice of the public and the authorities, the conduct of the Poona police in dealing with the unarmed and peaceful Satyagrahis and spectators last night at about one, near the Bund Garden. Yesterday being the Gandhi day, some people wanted to go to Yeravda jail and pay homage to the Saint of Sabarmati by garlanding the gate of the jail. Consequently a procession of about 500 to 600 men proceeded to the jail by Bund Garden road at about 4 p.m., but were stopped by the police near the Bund Garden. The procession thus stopped by the police refused to return and squatted on the road. From 4 in the afternoon till 12 in the night, the procession swelled to about 10 thousand men, including a number of ladies. Some prominent citizens including Mr. N. C. Kelkar, late M.L.A., Mr. Chandrachood, M.L.C., some prominent members of the Bar and a European Missionary intervened and requested the police officials to let the people pass, but the police were adamant in their resolve.

At about one in the night a car came on the rear of the procession but was stopped by the people and it returned and proceeded by another road. After some time another car arrived and was likewise made to stop and return. It was driven by a Mahomedan chauffeur and was owned by some European gentleman. When the chauffeur refused to run the car on the persons squatting on the road, the European gentleman took the driving himself and the car came running at a high speed on the rear towards the people. The people gave way to the car, but owing to its high speed some people were injured and in one case the car ran over a man whose leg is fractured. This infuriated the spectators and they began throwing stones on the car causing minor injuries to it. The police then charged the crowd with lathis and without any warning. There was a great confusion owing to the darkness and the people dispersed awkwardly. The police pursued the people to a very great length causing injuries to about 100 men.—Yours, etc.,

M. I. PATEL,
J. D. DHEER,
Eye-witnesses.

Poona, July 6.

SASTRI FOR CONGRESS.

Important London Meeting.

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LONDON, July 8.

A meeting of the Commonwealth of India League with Mr. Peter Freeman, in the chair was held here which was attended by over 4000.

Mr. Brockway said that representative spokesmen of India had been imprisoned. Until the prison gates were opened and Government accepted the principle of self-determination for the people of India, it would serve no purpose to hold the Round Table Conference.

Sir Albion Bannerji said that Simon Report was a negation of all British declarations.

Mr. Erulkar said that Gandhiji's terms alone would satisfy India.

WHAT IS MACDONALD DOING?

Dr. Besant asked had Mr. MacDonald done to make practicable his statement t 20th Commonwealth Conference.

Rt. Honble. Srinivasa Sastri declared that the Simon Report attempted to conciliate all except the educated India. Any solution on the lines of the Simon Report would be foredoomed to a shameful failure. He demanded political amnesty and declared that India would not tolerate any procedure which treated those engaged in the mighty struggle for Freedom as of no account. If the Conference is to be real, it should be attended by those commanding the nationalist forces, should be invited as honorable men who have done their duty by their country.

There were number of interruptions at the meeting from Congressmen, who pressed for a resolution declaring that Gandhiji's presence at Conference was essential.—Free Press Beam Service.

'All Success To Your Righteous Movement.

—:o:—

AMERICAN CHEMIST'S SYMPATHY.

Free Supply Of Medicines To Congress Hospital.

Mr. C. W. B. Paynor of the Muller and Phyps (India), Ltd., was one of those who visited the Congress Free Hospital on Tuesday. He has sent some medicines and other provisions free of charge for the use of the Hospital and has promised to send more when needed. Being much impressed by the work done in the Hospital he has entered the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"I am very much struck by the smiling faces that I have seen in this Hospital. Inspite of their injuries the patients all are happy and I have no doubt that they would once again join the fray should it be neccssary.

The arrangements are wonderful and praise must be given to all the volunteers who have made it possible for innocent people to obtain treatment. I wish all success and feel sure that this out success."

MUSLIM SEVA MANDAL.

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The inauguration ceremony of a new nationalist organisation called the Muslim Rashtriya Seva Mandal took place on Tuesday night at Khadak. The Seva Mandal has been started by some young Nationalist Muslims of the locality. Its objects are to help the present national struggle in the country and to propagate the gospel of Swadeshi and to strive to preserve communal peace in the city.

Dr. M. H. Gaur, the newly appointed Vice-President of the "War" Council presided and performed the opening ceremony of the office.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

LATHI-CHARGE ON CROWD.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 8.

At about five in the evening on Saturday, the city was thrown into a consternation by the unexpected news that the procession that had started at 3 p. m. in honour of the Gandhi Day, was held up by the Sergeants and the Police just near the Bund Garden bridge. As soon as the surprising news spread in the city, crowds of men, on foot and on cycle and in motors, started to go to the scene and the crowd at the Bund rose to several hundreds. In the procession itself there were about fifty ladies, young and old. The object of the procession was to have the "Darshan" of the Yeravda Jail-door as it was the second monthly observance of Mr. Gandhi's arrest. The police authorities on the scene were ready to allow small batches of the gathering to reach the jail. But the people were apparently bent on reaching the jail as a whole in a formal procession. In this piece-meal manner about three hundred persons had actually gone to the jail-door and shouted out slogans at the top of their voices so as to be audible to the patriotic inmates of the jail. From five in the evening to ten at night the gathering had squatted there peacefully. The police officers too were on duty with the Magistrates. Two or three motor-cars were, it is alleged sought to be driven through the crowd. The cars passed through the crowd with the result that some persons sitting on the road were injured. The crowd thereupon, threw stones at the cars and the passengers in indignation. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, H. V. Tulpule went to the scene and tried to find out a "via media."

A LATHI CHARGE.

However, no compromise was possible. The people were determined and the Police authorities too were equally determined. No leader could persuade the people to disperse from the scene, though the Gandhi Day was over at twelve at night. Nothing less than the permission to go in undiminished procession to the jail-door, could satisfy the gathering of men and women. Even the organisers of the procession found the crowd to be beyond their control. Finding that this was the case, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Tulpule left the scene. Soon after their departure, at about 1-15 a. m. on Sunday, a lathi-charge was ordered. And there then followed a general melee, with the electric lights on the streets put out. In this melee even ladies were beaten with lathis. The crowd was thus dispersed at about 2-30 a. m. Some wounded volunteers are lying in the Shibir and a small hospital also has been, for the present, established there.

YOUTH LEAGUE SECRETARIES.

Yesterday evening the news of the arrest of Mr. Gore and Mr. Khadilkar spread through the city. The whole of yesterday they were busy making arrangements for to-day's Council Boycott procession. In the evening they had gone to the Faraskhana to hand over to the Police Officers formal notice of the procession. There and then they were arrested. The two Youth League Secretaries asked permission to go home for about fifteen minutes. But they were at once taken to the Cantonment Police Station. To-day they were tried by Mr. Hulyal, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and sentenced each to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one month's simple imprisonment.

PROCESSION.

The Council-Boycott procession started, as decided, at 12 in the noon. It was exceedingly well-disciplined and orderly. It passed through the main streets and arrived at the Sassoon Hospital where a strong armed police cordon was made. The members of the procession squatted there for an hour and when the Council Session had begun, it returned to the Shivaji Mandir. Everything was peaceful. There was absolutely no rowdyism or anything of that kind. In the Mandir a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Mehendale, the dictator of the Youth League, and speeches congratulating the arrested and sentenced Secretaries were delivered by Messrs. A. R. Bhat, Dr. Hardikar, B. M. Gupte, Chaphekar, Miss Karandikar and others.

Since the morning, picketers had been posted at the residences of three Ministers and Executive Councillors requesting them not to attend the Council. The volunteers were handed over to the Police. All the picketers were released after an hour or so. The Youth League of Poona has chalked out a programme. A Youth Guard is being organised. The Executive Committee of the League has been dissolved and it is decided to appoint only one dicattor. Mr. Mehandale is the first Dictator.

The City Municipality has sent out voting papers to the voters to take a referendum on Prohibition.

Mr. G. A. Marsh of Talagaon was asked to give a security for six months for possessing a gun without licence, by the City Magistrate.

"STUDENTS CAN'T STAND ALOOF IN FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE."

If Students Want To Be Men, They Must Sacrifice Everything For India.

WHY DR. BIDHAN ROY RESIGNED FROM SENATE.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

In resigning his membership of the Calcutta University Dr. B. C. Roy has addressed following communication to the vice-Chancellor:—

"I have read with some amount of surprise the unusual and unprecedented communication to the students which you have made on behalf of the University regarding the suspension of studies by students. You tell them that "layalty to the best interests of your country and to your University not to speak of yourselves demands that you should continue at your work at the present time". You have considered it your duty to make this appeal to the students, and you have quoted in support, what Sir Ashutosh Mukherji said ten years ago.

NON-CO-OPERATING VICE-CHANCELLOR.

It is not my purpose to enter into a relemical discussion with you and the respected members of the Syndicate as to what the duty of the University at this juncture should be. I could quote Sir Michael Saddler's advice regarding the duty and advisability of students joining political movements, particularly of those students who are young men and women capable of deliberate and reasoned reflection. I could even mention a vice-Chancellor of an Indian University to-day who has given up his post of vice-Chancellor in order to do his share in the present struggle.

OATH AGAINST OATH.

Quoting such instances would be like putting oath against oath. But when you take upon yourself the responsibility of mentioning to the students in Bengal that the best interests of their country would be served by "calm continuance in their studies" in the present disturbed state of the country which you consider to be not "normal", I join issue with you and it is for this reason that I have taken the liberty of addressing you to-day. To my mind loyalty to one's country demands faithful allegiance to the ideals that the countrymen of those students have put before them.

STUDENTS CAN'T STAND ALOOF.

I do not deny that there are differences of opinion in the country on this point, but no one can ignore the honesty of purpose, the strength of conviction of those countrymen of ours and leaders who have "allowed their ordinary routine to be disturbed and deliberately placed themselves in situation which has resulted in a restriction of their present liberty." When you yourself admit that the times are abnormal, when it is clear that the country is engaged in a life and death struggle to regain its freedom, I cannot conceive how the students with their idealism and youthful enthusiasm could stand aloof in this struggle for freedom.

IF ASHUTOSH HAD LIVED!

I have no shadow of doubt in my mind that if Sir Ashutosh had lived to-day Sir Ashutosh who declared in the Senate "Freedom First, freedom second and freedom always" he would have advised the students to do what the Working Committee of the Congress has asked them to do, namely, to take their due share in the present struggle. And I should have conceived that the duty of the University at this juncture would be the same as was performed by the Universities in England and on the Continent during the last war, namely, to allow and encourage every student of the University to devote their time and leisure to the work of the country. I have no doubt that particular faculty which only could make a man of the student namely, the will to sacrifice all in the interests of the country.

COUNTRY'S WILL.

The Working Committee of the Congress, of which I am a member, considered the situation in the country very seriously and came to the conclusion that now the students of "colleges" who are able to act "with deliberation and judgment" should engage themselves in the work before the country. They left out the students of the schools after mature consideration because they felt that the students in the schools do not belong to this category.

YOUR IDEALS DIFFER FROM COUNTRY'S.

From what I have written it is clear that I have not been able to understand the "University spirit" in your statement. I appreciate your anxiety to do your duty as important members of the body corporate. I, a member who has served the Senate and the University for many years and who has always desired and still desire to see that the University give the right lead to the students, feel that it is essential that I should let you know at the earliest opportunity that the ideals which you and your fellow members of the Syndicate have put before the country are not the ideals which some members of the Senate agree to. I feel convinced that I cannot continue to be a members of that University and give silent consent to this statement. As you are aware in common with other members of the Congress, we have a declared opinion in this matter.

I do not consider it fair either to you or to myself to continue working together with different ideals before us. I, therefore, resign the Fellowship of the University in the hope that the time will come soon when we may have a common ideal to work for.

As you know, I represent the registered graduates of the Calcutta University. I shall be doing wrong to myself and to my constituency if I do not put the resignation in the press for them to know under what conditions I am obliged to withdraw from the position which they had given me in the Senate. And further as you happen to have put the communication in press in the name of the University, I take the opportunity of sending this letter of mine to the press also.—Free Press.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Lifeless Proceedings.

—:o:—

The question time was usual tame affair.

Haji Mir Mahomed Balooch elicited from the Gederal member that Government had instructed the Chief Engineer, Sukkur Barrage to reexamine with the Revenue Financial Advisers, financial aspects of the whole scheme. When ready a new financial forecast will be communicated to the House.

Local Bodies, Audit Bill was then proceeded with Rao Bahadur Kambli protested aginst the probable misuse of powers regarding auditors' allegations of gross negligence and misconduct.

Mr. Harilal Desai replying said the vital principle of self-government was to protect interest of ratepayers' interest and ensure purity of administration of local bodies.

The division resulted in a Government victory 48 against 21. Mr. Kambli's amendment limiting the negligence, the misconduct was not carried out. Mr. Kambli's next amendment preventing retrospective operation of the Bill from April 1930 also was defeated. The second and third readings were then passed.

SIR E. HOTSON HOPES OF REFORMING PROSTITUTES.

Sir E. Hotson then moved the third reading of the Bill and the Coroners Act passed.

The next Government business was the second reading of the Prevention of Prostitution Act. The bill was slightly amended in the Select Committee. Sir E. Hotson pointed out that the Rescue Homes and other similar societies were doing good reclamation work, therefore, he hoped when the act was passed. Prostitutes are likely to be reformed. Public must generously support such societies.

WHAT MURZBAN DID NOT KNOW!

Mr. Murzban asked for clearer definition of the word "prostitution" asking if concubinage was included in it.

Sir E. Hotson explained that a mistress was not a prostitute unless she was kept by a plurality men. The Bill passed second and third readings.

Mr. Jadhav then moved the first reading of the Opium Act giving investigating powers to the Assistant Inspectors. The bill passed all the stages in seven minutes.

UNIVERSITY AMENDING BILL.

The University Amending Act was then introduced by Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Education Minister limiting the fellowship of the Council members to the duration of the Council and also removing other difficulties.—A. P.

REDUCE ARMAMENTS FIRST

—:o:—

Before Collaborating Says Italy

LONDON, July 8.

Rome.—The Italian reply says that Italy is ready to collaborate but it is necessary in the first instance to solve the question of general reduction of armaments —Reuter.

A LONDON LETTER.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

impressed with what she saw, and thanked the officials for their help. Now I would like to tell Dr. Phillips that there is nothing to thank officials for. They are the last people to be useful as they only show and say the things they want to, and according to their own point of view. Naturally this is not always correct. An independent survey can only be gained by mixing and living with the people. This is the only way you can obtain reliable and correct information. Miss Mayo had official help and the result is too well known for me to make further comment on it. However, she believed that India should have Dominion Status.

Dr. Annie Besant, whom I had heard so much about but not yet seen or heard until now, gave a very good speech. But, as I had read her book on India, it was merely a repetition of what I knew. I believe this noble old woman has done much for India during her long stay there.

There was great excitement and uproar when questions put by the women delegates present at the conference were over-ruled by the chairman as she had no time to answer them. Still more confusion and angry comments when she started to pass the resolutions without satisfying her questioners. The delegates from the various Women's Associations had reason to be annoyed. They had come from distances to attend this conference at the invitation of the Commonwealth of India League and to give their support only to be treated with scant courtesy when they required their questions answering. This was crass stupidity on the part of the Chairwoman. Only one question do I remember was answered by a very persistent questioner. It was this: Did any of the Indian women delegates on the platform represent the working women of India? The chairman replied that the Indian women there represented all the women of India. This, however, did not seem to satisfy the woman delegate. But finally, she was silenced and the meeting went on. But I consider the attitude of the Chairman defeated the object of the Conference.

THEIR RIGHT.

But after this uproar, no-one was either satisfied or convinced. For myself, I felt sick at heart and, being a woman, wanted to cry. My heart went out to those Indian women sitting there silently, looking on amidst this storm of protest from angry women. I wanted to draw an iron curtain between them. Oh! I can visualise their feelings. Here they were, begging others to use their powerful weapons on their behalf, when there should have been no necessity. It's not theirs to ask, but theirs by right of inheritance. This, no-one should question. Women of India, my heart goes out to you. . .

I longed to rush on to the platform and make things right: answer the questions that I was competent to answer. I felt so sorry for the Chairman, Mrs. Graham, who undoubtedly has the interests of India very much to heart. But some people in their efforts to do good often make terrible, irreparable blunders. She was not dealing with a lot of ignorant women, but women who believe in freedom for all; women having no prejudices—only prejudices against stupidity. The meeting ended without question put forward to be intelligently answered. The audience were leaving the building feeling angry and bewildered.

I hurried and waylaid some of them—to repair some of the damage done that afternoon.

WOMEN'S PART.

I answered all their questions. One questioner asked me if the women of India who were helping the men to fight for their freedom would deprive the women of their share and leave them to fight for their own emancipation as the English women did.

I told them that no-one—even those who differed from him—would deny Mahatma Gandhi's sincerity. He had asked the women to take their part in this struggle, rallied to the cause, and if they successfully won it, Mahatma Gandhi would never forget the women who had so nobly helped nor ignore their rights. I think I convinced them!

I had another opportunity that same evening. A friend of mine, much interested in the Labour Movement, asked me if I would care to go with him to a meeting he was addressing. I readily agreed and did not regret having gone without food for some hours in order to do so.

The meeting was held to discuss unemployment, and the audience consisted mostly of their numbers. I liked my friend's speech and he spoke truly and well when he said that the working classes themselves were somewhat to blame for the conditions. So long as they grovelled and groused, nothing could be done. Windy words never achieved anything, but direct action only. While never doubting my friend's sincerity, I could not agree with everything he said, because I think the bettering of ourselves lies within ourselves. However, another man spoke of the deplorable condition of the cotton industry in Lancashire. There were some of them in the audience who had walked from Lancashire to London, a distance of hundreds of miles, to put their grievances before their members of Parliament. He spoke with some bitterness of some members of the Legislative Assembly in India turning against the Bill for Imperial Preference. Here was my chance, and I took it. I told them that I had been in the Legislative Assembly during that debate on Imperial preference. Knowing my audience, I had to put plain simple facts before them in the language they would understand. I asked them if they would want to be enriched by a few pence a day at the expense of their brothers in India engaged in the same industry—brothers who never knew what it was to have a full meal, who earned farthings to their shillings. I told them of the miseries and poverty of the Indian workers. Knowing the British working man to be a lover of fair play and very human, I felt that though their own conditions were bad enough they would sympathise with the Indian workers. They admitted they did not know, in fact professed entire ignorance of India and her people, but they expressed sympathy, and cried shame. The generosity of these kind of people is often astounding. Few, save the poor, feel for the poor. I do believe that the poor give away more money in proportion to their incomes than the rich. They know the pains and penury; the dark secrets of the poor man's house are known to them as they are never known to the wealthy. Blessed is he that considereth the poor. Is there less compassion in these days? There is certainly less sympathy with the underdog. There is less kindness and more cruelty because some people think pity is to be despised as a form of luxury. However, the meeting ended with cheers for India. It was a great relief to me—this happy ending to a most eventful day.

So, home to bed, tired but happy, feeling that something attempted, something done!

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA

—:o:—

Bihar Doctor's Discovery.

Mr. A. H. Gajja writes from Bihar-Sharif (Patna):—

Doctor Yusuf Khan has been busy with the treatment of Cholera patients for the last twelve years. He has especialised the Cholera branch and his saline injection has the marvellous effect of bringing back the sinking pulse to normal order very quickly. Many Cholera afflicted persons declared incurable have been cured in a short time by his simple treatment.

An eminent American University recognising his work and worth and also aftergoing through the numerous articles has conferred upon him the degree of D. Chol. This is a degree which that University awards only to the eminent Doctors, who specialise that branch of medical science and render unique services to the country by way of Cholera treatment. In appreciation of his merit that University has also afford him a reward of 1600 dollars which is equivalent to Rs. 3,400.

Doctor Yusuf Khan declares that after saline injection the temperature of the body rises, leading the patient to a stage of delerium, and the patient generally feels delerious-ness.

Moreover in Cholera cases patients generally do not pass urine. By his special method of treatment the patient does not fall a victim, to delerium, and the urine is also passed without any difficulty.

This year Doctor Yusuf Khan has very generously notified that Cholera patients unable to pay the price of medicine would be supplied with medicines free of cost, and in case of urgency saline injection would also be given to the patients without any fee. The inhabitants of Bihar are deriving much advantage from his benevolence and generosity. The poor people of Bihar were also seeking much advantage of his kindness and philanthrophic benevolence. But this year Doctor Yusuf Khan has advertised his missin also to serve the public free of charge seeking help outside Bihar. The public living outside Bihar may now take advantage of his magnanimous generosity.

His special method of treatment is that he gives intervenous injection of Soda bicarb 1 dram and sodium chlorine 1 dram to a pint as the case may be after 2 hours of saline injection with result that kidneys begin to work in passing urine in very sufficient quantity. By this method of him the danger of uremea is overcome. The inhabitants of Bihar-sharif chiefly derive much advantage from his special mode of treatment, and they think the Doctor a great help to them.

CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE.

—:o:—

Examinations Results.

The results of the Examination of the Chartered Insurance Institute, which was held in the Dayar's College of Commerce last March, have been declared.

The following students of the Dayar's College of Commerce hape passed out:—

LIFE BRANCH FIRST YEAR.

Principles and Practice of Life Assurance:—

Messrs. S. M. Kadri, Erachshaw C. Khergaumwala, N. I. Nair, P. Sadasiva Ayya, C. A. Patel, S. P. Rao, C. S. Shah, T. R. Srinivasa and A. N. Vasi.

Compound Interest:—

Messrs. Gulabbhai M. Nayak (Hons). P. Sadasiva Ayya (Hons.), C. S. Shah and T. R. Srinivasa.

Human Physiology and Well-known Diseases:—

Mr. T. R. Srinivasa.

Geography and Occupational Risk:—

Messrs. P. R. Bhatt, Erachshaw C. Khergaumwalla, N. I. Nair, Ardeshir N. Nazir (Hons.), P. Sadasiva Ayya, C. A. Patel, Dayabhai, V. Patel, (Hons.), B. S. Sankholkar, C. S. Shah and T. R. Srinivasa.

Types of Policies—Drafting and Endorsement:—

Messrs. N. I. Nair and T. R. Srinivasa (Hons.).

Office Organization and Routine:—

Messrs. Erachshaw C. Krergaumwala, N. I. Nair, P. Sadasiva Ayya and T. R. Srinivasa.

LIFE BRANCH SECOND YEAR.

Life Assurance Practice (Advanced):—

Mr. Phiroz Pestonsha Ginwalla.

Tables of Mortality:—

Mr. Phiroz Pestonsha Ginwalla.

Law of Life Assurance.—

Mr. Phiroz Pestonsha Ginwalla.

Life Office Valuation, Profit Distribution, Valuation Schedules 4 and 5.

Mr. Phiroz Pestonsha Ginwalla.

Accounts, Investments and Expense Ratios:—

Mr. Phiroz Pestonsha Ginwalla.

Life Office Correspondence, Construction of Prospectus:—

Mr. Phiroz Pestonsha Ginwalla.

FIRE BRANCH FIRST YEAR.

Building Construction:—

Messrs. Homi Panthaky, Rustomji B. Parelwala, H. C. Peacock, T. C. Pereira and S. Adisheshu.

Common Hazards:—

Messrs. Nader N. Dastur, Nariman R. Davierwala (Hons.), N. P. Joshi, T. D. Kapadia, Homi M. Panthakey, H. C. Peacock, A. A. Pereira, T. C. Pereira, D. J. Rajda, A. F. Rodrigues, S. Adisheshu and P. K. Vishwanath.

Principles and Practice of Fire Insurance:—

Messrs. N. R. Joshi, Homi M. Panthakey and H. C. Peacock.

Plan Drawing:—

Messrs. B. G. Parekh, H. C. Peacock, and A. A. Pereira.

Processes of Manufacture:—

Mr. Nariman R. Davierwala.

MARINE BRANCH FIRST YEAR.

Shipping and Mercantile Practice:—

Messrs. Jaiprasad L. Bakshi and Suhridranjan Guha.

Principles and Practice of Marine Insurance:—

Mr. Suhridranjan Guha.

Marine Insurance Act:—

Mr. Bimal Kumar Dutt.

MARINE BRANCH SECOND YEAR

Law and Practice of Marine Insurance:—

Messrs. Dinsha N. Dastur and Ganesh D. Gogate.

General Average York-Antwerp Rules:—

Mr. Dinsha N. Dastur.

Law of Carriage of Goods by Sea:—

Mr. Dinsha N. Dastur.

General Knowledge of Ship Construction:—

Mr. Dinsha N. Dastur.

Marine Insurance Clauses:—

Mr. Dinsha N. Dastur.

Messrs. G. M. Naik, D. V. Patel and T. R. Srinivasa having completed their first part in all the six subjects are qualified for complete Certificates in Life Specialisation.

Mr. P. P. Ginwalla having passed in all the six subjects of second year is now qualified for being an Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute (A.C.I.I.).

Mr. J. L. Bakshi having completed all the six subjects in the first part of the Marine Insurance is qualified for his completed Certificate for the first year.

Mr. G. D. Gogate having completed six subjects of the second year is now qualifiet to be an Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute (A.C.I.I.).

Mr. P. P Ginwalla is the first Indian to get the Associate's Diploma in Life Specialisation from the Chartered Insurance Institute.

The following students of Davar's College of Commerce having passed in Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination, 1930:—

Messrs. Baria, Dhanjishaw Jamshedji; Fernandez, Anthony Joseph; Narayanabhagwan, Bolur Krishnaengar; Parikh Dayabhai Maganlal; Shyam Narain; and Sooryanarayana, Nimishakavi.

STOP REPRESSION.

—:o:—

Warning By Mr. Sastri And Mrs. Besant.

The "Hindu" publishes the following special cable from London:—

LONDON, July 8.

Nearly a thousand attended an enthusiastic demonstration at Friends' Hall, London, to-night, organized by the Commonwealth of India League, Mr. Peter Freeman presiding.

Mr. Andrews described the horrors of the present repression and said the British people must demand that these things being done in their name should cease.

Mr. Brockway said unless steps were taken in next few weeks to arrange for a conference with co-operation on equal terms the clash would become severer and if the Round Table Confereuce met at all it would be entirely unrepresentative and do more harm than good. There should be an immediate amnesty and the Government should accept the principle of full self-government as the basis of the Conference.

Sir Albion Banerji said not only was amnesty essential but Government must emphatically declare the previous promises of Dominion Status will be definitely and completely fulfilled, subject to reasonable safeguards.

Mr. Erulkar said the amnesty must include the Garhwalis, who had proved themselves true soldiers. The Conference would only be another feet of gigantic juggery if the same mentality as the Simon Commission prevailed.

While Dr. Besant was making a passionate appeal for India's freedom and quoting Labour promises, Mr. MacDonald's name was received with cries. 'Despicable Traitor" from a small section of the audience.

Dr. Besant said broken promises had almost destroyed India's faith in Britain's word. Unless India's demand was heeded the worst danger feared would be revolution or hunger with terrible consequences.

Mr. Marley, M.P., appealed for workers on behalf of India's cause believing it was still possible to find a peaceful solution of the present deadlock in preference to methods of violence.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri said no proposals which did not satisfy the educated classes had any chance of acceptance and any lesser scheme was foredoomed to failure. The Conference could not succeed unless it had the support of acknowledged leaders of Indian freedom. He entirely agreed with those, who demanded amnesty for political offenders and that the Conference should include men in command of Nationalist forces.

The meeting was enlivened by frequent interruptions by a group of students, who scoffed at Dominion Status and loudly demanded Independence and wanted to move a resolution.

The proceedings threatened to become disorderly, but serious trouble was averted by the Chairman's tact and the overwhelming support of the audience.

CHRISTIANS & NATIONAL MOVEMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Christian youths of Orlem, a village near Malad, in Bombay Suburban District, gathered in good number on Sunday, the 6th instant, and paraded from their village to Malad singing the national songs and calling the people to "Boycott British Goods", toddy, liquor, and join the Congress to fight the battle of freedom. This was a remarkable scene. Many Hindus joined these youths when they were at Malad in the procession.

I think if the other Catholic villages could follow the example of these young men, the Catholic people would set a very good example to their sister communities. It is high time that the "East Indians" of Salsette joined this movement. The fisher-folks of Manori and Uttan, in the Island of Dharavi, South Salsette, have stopped drinking toddy and liquor and have imposed severe penalty on those who go contrary to their wishes. But the Christian people, viz., the East Indians, are enjoying toddy and liquor.

Mr. Joseph Baptista who was a follower of Mr. Tilak now wants to go to the Round Table Conference. He is working with the East Indians that they may send him as their representative. The only "Sadu" who can deliver goods on behalf of India is Mr. Gandhi and no one else.

The majority of "East Indians" do not acknowledge Messrs. Baptista and others as their true leaders.—Yours, etc.,

"GORAIKER."

July 7.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 8.

B. C. RATE:
T. T. 1|5 25|32.
B. C. RATE:
D. D. 1|5 13|16.
LONDON BANKS:
Selling T. T. 1/5 13/16 July.
Selling D. D. 1|5 27|32
Selling T. T. 1-5 25-32 Aug.-Dec.
Buying T. T. 1|5 7|8.
Buying D. D. 1|5 29|32 Mail.
Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 July-Aug.
Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 Sept.
NEW YORK BANKS:
New York B C Rate T T 277 1/2
Selling T T 277
Buying T. T. 276.
PARIS BANKS:
Selling T T 916
Buying D D 926
Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN BANKS:
Selling T T 137
Buying 60 days 134½
HONGKONG BANKS:
Selling D. D. 86 1|2
SHANGHAI BANKS:
Selling D D 102 3/4
SINGAPORE BANKS:
Selling D. D. 156 1|4.
JAVA BANKS:
Selling D. D. 89 3|8.
CROSS RATE:
New York/London 4.86 19/32 7th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/16 8th instant
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 7th instant
London/Paris 123.75 7th instant.
London/Belgium 34.815 7th instant
London/Switzerland 25.05 3/4 7th instant
London/Italy 92.90 7th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-0 5/8 5th instant.
£4-5-0 5/8 7th instant
Silver London ready 15 9/16 5th instant 15 7/8 7th instant
Silver London forward 15 1/2 5th instant 15 3/4 7th instant
Silver New York ready 34 5th instant 34 3/8 7th instant
London discounts 3 mos 2 5/16 per cent 5th instant 2 3/8 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 6 Mos 2 11/16 per cent 5th instant 2 3/4 per cent 7th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos 4 1.2 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 3|4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 8.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64.14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76|2
4 1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|4.
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96-3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101|3.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102|8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 91
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|12.
Forward Rates 16th July Settlement:—
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64 13
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-2-0
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India bought. Buyers satisfied.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROFITS.

—:o:—

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of June 1930 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, subject to adjustments, were as follows:—

For the month of June 1930:—
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd. Rs. 4,09,939
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 4,69,454
Tata Power Co. Ltd. Rs. 4,63,422
For fiscal year ending June 30, 1930.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 49,63,768
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 55,92,341
Tata Power Co. Ltd. Rs. 56,31,048

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Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office opposite the Crawford Market:—

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 TONS CAST IRON BRAKE-BLOCKS AND CHAIRS AND 200 TONS RAILWAY'S MIXED CAST IRON SCRAP.

Messrs. MENESSE & COY., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 28th July, 1930, at 4-0 P.M. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. Trimbuklal. Amratlal and Co., in their old iron Jetha at Darukhana Mazagaon and on account and at the risk of Mr. Gerhard Gabriel the above mentioned goods.

A Deposit of 25 p.c. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

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340

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HISTORY HAS NEVER SEEN ANY THING LIKE THIS BEFORE.

An American View Of India's Non-Violent Struggle.

"Unity" of Chicago writes:—

Let us keep our eyes fixedly upon the central issue in the Indian revolution! It is not that India wants independence. In this quest she is only reproducing the experience of mankind. What India seeks to-day is only what Switzerland, Italy, Hungary, Poland, and scores of other nations have sought before her. Americans, whose forefathers fought and died for independence from the same Empire that now holds India in thrall, should be the first to understand and sympathize with their Eastern brethren No, the remarkable thing about India is not her desire for independence, but the unique method which she is using to gain this independence. Under the exalted leadership of Gandhiji, the Indian people are writing a new chapter in the unfolding story of mankind. Deliberately, by the exercise of sublime patience and self-restraint, and at the cost of suffering greater than the censored news dispatches permit us to know, this heroic people are undertaking to fight a battle for liberty "without resort to violence." History has never seen anything like this before. Non-resistance has been tried by individuals like St. Francis, and by religious groups like the Friends; but the revolution in India marks the first time that a nation has endeavored to lift its struggle for freedom from the plane of armed force to the plane of soul-force. If there has ever been any greater triumph of the spirit than this, we do not know it. And England, even under a Labor cabinet, chooses to meet this spirit by wielding the club and drawing the sword, and by putting in jail the purest, noblest, gentlest man in all the world to-day! What excuse can there be for the Empire in its present plight, and what compassion for MacDonald who has not been either wise enough or brave enough to find the better way?

MRS. NAIDU.

Next only to Gandhi and Tagore, Mme. Naidu, recently arrested for her activities as head of the Indian nationalist movement, is the outstanding personality of India to-day. A woman of the highest Brahmin caste, educated in the noblest culture of the western world, a mother of children, and a poetess of inetrnational renown, Mme, Naidu has long since espoused the cause of national liberation, and now, in Gandhi's stead, leads the hosts of non-resistance. We met Mme. Naidu when she was in this country in 1928, and had the honor of receiving her in our pulpit in New York. She impressed us then, as she does now in memory, as one of the most remarkable personalities we have ever known. As powerful physically as Gandhi is frail, of noble carriage and august features, Mme. Naidu is a figure to attract and hold attention in any company. Her oratorical gifts are of superb sweep and exalted grandeur. Now the poet chanting in words of ineffable beauty, now the prophet crying aloud for justice and the right, her cadences, spoken in a voice of rapturous intensity, work a spell upon the heart which is irresistible. In personal intercourse her thought is sharp, direct, incisive, her speech bold and straight to the point. This woman has too much earnestness for light banter—her life is dedicated to a cause too great to be wasted on frivolities either of word or deed. With her one has the sense of a consecrated presence as well as of potent natural endowments. It is not difficut to imagine the power and scope of her influence over her people. In the noble words that have lately been reported from her lips, one can hear the tones of that dauntless voice and the fire of that majestic soul Mme. Naidu is a worthy disciple of Gandhi, and an inspired leader of India. Especially in her do we see the capacity and spirit of that new womanhood which marks the glory of the new day that now is coming.

MAHATMAJI TO BE FREE IN DECEMBER.

Gloomy Predictions About R. T. Conference.

LABOUR CABINET TO FALL IN OCTOBER?

The following forecast of India's battle for freedom has been sent to us by the Universal Astrological and Statistical bureau for publication:—

India will achieve "Purna Swaraj" on 18th May 1942 and till that time, the battle for freedom will be continuously going on. There is an adverse aspect of stars which indicates the collapse of MacDonald's Cabinet, and the Labour Party will be turned out of power in October. This will have a serious effect on the proposed Round Table Conference which will have to be postponed till February next year, in spite of its scheduled time in October. The Conference itself will not usher in a new era, but will end in confusion, with the result the national movement for freedom will go on unabatedly.

COLOSSAL FAILURE.

The horoscopes of Lord Irwin is clouded on account of action, reaition and interaction of planetary movements. In spite of his good intentions, he will act like a tragic hero and his closing term of office will end in a colossal failure.

A comparative study of the horoscopes of Lord Irwin, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal reveals that India will have a trying time.

LORD IRWIN'S STARS.

In the horoscope of Lord Irwin, the Sun is in 4. along with Neptune in 16, of Aries, the Mars is in 18, of Aquarius and Uranus in opposition 22, of Leo. This planetary position is affecting the transit in 1930 of Neptune in 17, to 12. of Leo and similarly when Mars is retrogading from 16th December 1930 in Cancer and making square with the Sun at birth, so the position will be very precarious in respect of his health, name, fame, reputation and political affairs.

MAHATMA TO BE FREE.

Now analysing the horoscope of Mahatma Gandhi, we find that the planet Sun at his birth is in 16 of Virgo in the 12th house along with Nep. in opposition in 26, of Pisces in his 6th house, and Uranus is in 20 of Comini in his 9th house and the planet Mars is in 26 of Libra in the 1st house along with Venus in 25. Mercury retrograde in 6, and Jupiter retrogade in 28, of Aries in his 7th house, Mahatma Gandhi's Sun, Uranus and Neptune are at this time jeopardised on account of the present position of Saturn and Uranus in the xodical signs of Sagittarius and Pisces. 6th and 12th houses are the houses of jails, punishments. And the important planets at his birth are occupying and aspecting upon these house and so jails have no terrors for Mahatma Gandhi. When the planet Uranus will go retrogade on 23rd of July 1930 and Saturn will be directed on 10th, i.e. by about the 17th of December 1930, Mahatma Gandhi with all the political prisoners will be released unconditionally.

A very critical period is in store from the 20th of August 1930 to 20th September 1930, especially in Calcutta, Poona, Bombay, Peshawar, Karachi, Cawnpore and Madras.

Women and children will take part in the campaign in increasing numbers and will cheerfully suffer for the cause they have espoused. Often there will be talks of peace move and compromise which will result in nothing. In the end, both the parties will be forced to face the realities gradually and India will get Purna Swaraj in May 1942.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL ANTHEM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been informed on very good authority that the Radio Club at a meeting which was called recently, it was decided that "God Save the King" was not to be played in that club any more. It so happened that a retired Army man was shocked when certain members did not get up when this was played and he sent in a protest and the threat of his resignation to the Committee, hence the meeting and the sensible resolution. I may point out that this Army man (retired) is the same who blossomed forth in the "Times" on the "disloyalty" of the Indians at the cinemas. It is good that he writes "Retired" after his rank because he has conveniently (?) forgotten that in London there is always a section of the theatre or cinema fans who do not stand at attention when the anthem is played.

This section is not peculiar to the cheap seats but also to the most expensive seats as well. Can he or any other Englishman deny this truthfully?

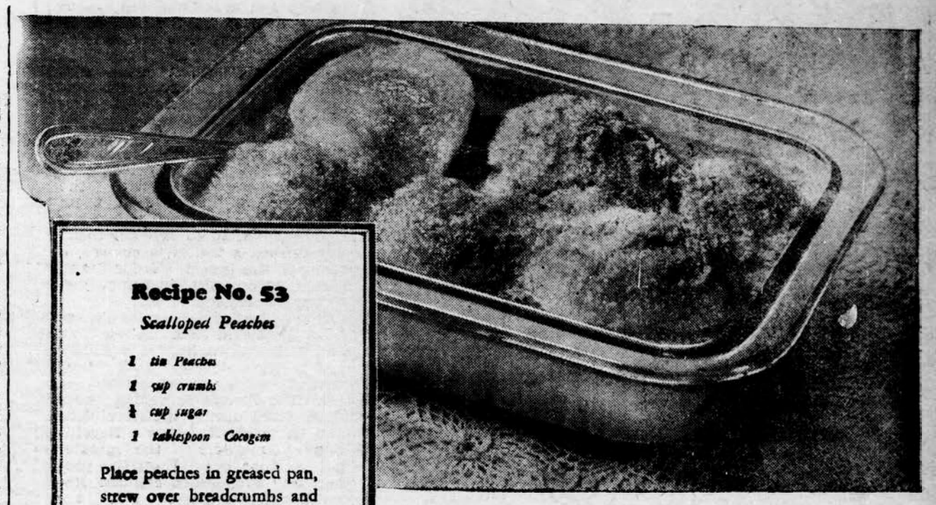
And why should the anthem be played at every possible opportunity? I understand that it was originally a hymn and so everybody in Christian England had to stand up; but why make it common and an annoyance to others? I have no doubt that if it was played on State occasions it would get all the respect it may deserve but playing it at theatres, cinemas and clubs every day gets on one's nerves.

It is sincerely hoped that the Indian cinema proprietors whose major clients are Indians, will follow the admirable example of the Radio Club and cut the anthem right out from their prodgrammes.

I doubt very much if the French or the Americans or any other enlightened people would ever tolerate this nuisance and it would be interestiing to know if South Africa, Australia and Canada, religiously play the anthem as we are forced to here.—Yours, etc.,

"THE STINGER."

July 6.



Recipe No. 53
Scalloped Peaches

1 tin Peaches
1 cup crumbs
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon Cocogem

Place peaches in greased pan, strew over breadcrumbs and pour the syrup from the tin around all and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with whipped cream or ice cream.

Try this *new* way of serving peaches....

HERE is a recipe that will add a new dish to your menu . . . try it for dinner one night and see how delicious it is.

There are many more recipes like this, tasty yet simple to make, in a little book called "One Hundred Aids to Appetite" which has been compiled by an expert on cooking in India. In it you will find many recipes new to you that will help solve the daily problem of what to order for meals.

Many already well-known and popular dishes are also given, but by following the recipes closely and using Cocogem as the cooking medium instead of ghee, butter, suet, lard and other animal fats, you can make them even more tasty.

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QUEER MENTALITY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—During the War 1914-1919, old dames, young maids, grandfathers and grand-children, with one voice pestered the lives of all eligible young men to enlist, to go and kill or be killed. Strange as it may seem, both sides are alleged to have professed the teachings of "a World Saviour". The effects of such teaching, barring the Angel of Mons joke, was an utter farce and a disgrace to any World Saviour. Any person who said he had no quarrel with the Huns nor had he ever seen them in his life and didn't think it right for him to go and kill them, was dubbed a traitor, a coward, a scum of the lowest order and looked up on with loathing—just because he refused to kill?

2. South Africa refused to have the Union Jack as her flag and kicked up a hell of a shindy and in the end got all they wanted. They were patriots!

3. The French noblemen were slaughtered during the Revolution and the more Royalists a Revolutionary murdered the greater patriot was he! Even the present day Frenchmen call the Revolutionaries patriots and are proud of them.

4. America fought against England and separated; the world called the Americans fighters for liberty and America to-day is proud of the fact.

5. William Tell, fact or fable, is an unchallenged world patriot, because he refused to salute the Governor's hat!

1. Now India wants her own flag—She is revolutionary and ungrateful!

2. India wants freedom and right to be mistress in her own house—She is a traitor and ungrateful.

3. To support home industries—even as asked by the post office stamp—to do—and to wear Khaddar,—those who do, are savages and traitors.

4. To wear her national cap—is alleged to cause a breach of the peace and so the cap is banned after so many years of use! We await the "Dhoti" Ordinance now!

5. India and Indians ask for self-expression,—for that they are called uneducated, stupid native traitors.

6. A lady, by title, writes she wants to slap Gandhi and she is given full publicity—A Congress volunteer saves an European's head being bashed in—nothing is said, and Don Nunan Quixote gets into hysteria against the volunteers.

And this is queer Mentality for you with a vengeance; what we now want is a "Change of Heart."—Yours, etc.,

THE STINGER.

THE ENGLISH AT WATERLOO

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I read in your issue of the 5th instant an article contributed by "Paul Pry", in which he says that the arrival of Blutcher on the field of Waterloo saved the British from an awful disaster. Will you permit me to correct an inaccuracy in this statement? It is true that the British were hard put to it on that memorable day, and they were already retreating in the Foret de Soignes when the timely arrival of the Germans saved the situation. But it was not exactly Blutcher who helped the Allies to gain the victory. It was General Von Bulow who arrived at the nick of time to save the British from a severe punishment. English students, and those educated in British schools, have always been taught that Wellington won the day. This is a travesty of the real history. Wellington was being steadily repulsed when the German reinforcement arrived. Victor Hugo in his "Les Chatiments" states this very clearly:—

"Il avait l'offensive et presque la victoire;
Il terrait Wellington acculé sur un bois."

The fact is that the French Army, on that day, was destined to be unfortunate. The misfortune began with the defection of Lieut.-General Beaumont with 22,000 men thus reducing the effective of Napoleon to 90,000 men against 135,000 of the Allies. To make matters worse, General Grouchy stayed at Wavre instead of bringing his contingent to the field of battle as he was ordered to do. To this day, we, French students, believe that he betrayed France on that day.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

THE WELL-INFORMED MR. BENN.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—How the British people are kept in ignorance regarding the real situation in India can well be judged from a recent statement of Mr. Benn in Parliament.

In reply to a query the "gallant" Secretary of State for India stated that the total number of Satyagrahis imprisoned is about 3,360! What a gross misrepresentation of facts! If Mr. Benn will take a little trouble to refer to the files of the "Bombay Chronicle" he will find, perhaps to his surprise, that the total number of Satyagrahis imprisoned up-to-now is not somewhere near 3,300, but somewhere above 10,000.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

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RELIGION & POLITICS.

—:o:—

Mr. G. K. Nariman's Speech.

In the course of his speech at the public meeting of the Indian Christians on Saturday Mr. G. K. Nariman said that: He did not believe in religious denominations and in his opinion the political and social movements were best promoted without the association of doubtful mandates of often contradictory religious scriptures. The latter might best be kept in their place in the heart of the individual. Where religion had not entered and public opinion had strongly asserted itself the results were marvellously satisfactory.

JOURNALISTIC SOMERSAULTS.

As a journalist, the speaker asked those present to take their memory back only to six months and compare the contents of the columns of the "Times of India" then and now. Public opinion had rightly forced the so-called premier paper of the East, a peg or two down. More glaring was the case of the "Indian Daily Mail". Only three months ago, it spoke about Gandhiji in terms which offered strong and extraordinary contract with the mission it had discovered it had in Bombay. The man, who was then considered hardly in his senses, was now depicted as the sole representative of the entire sub-continent of India.

NOT A SYCOPHANT.

The speaker was a moderate and he knew very well that if he overstressed this qualification the younger generation might show him the door. The English language in Inda had undergone certain modifications and the term "Moderate" had come to mean a sycophant. He was a moderate in the true sense of the term.

The two planks in their recent platform were prohibition and swadeshi. Total prohibition, in his opinion, was impossible. He put it to the followers of Mahatmaji whether they were going to enforce that which neither the preceding Moslem nor Hindu Governments had established. Would they be intolerant in this connection when Muslim legislators had laid down that wine was permissible to, and could be manufactured and sold by, Jews, Christians and Zoroastrians?

Referring to the Hindu period the lecturer pointed to the Arthashastra of Kautilya, where the best recipe for choice liquors could be found.

In his opinion, enthusiasm should be directed towards total cessation of the import of foreign wines and the manufacture in India of healthful drinks.

THE SACRIFICE.

—:o:—

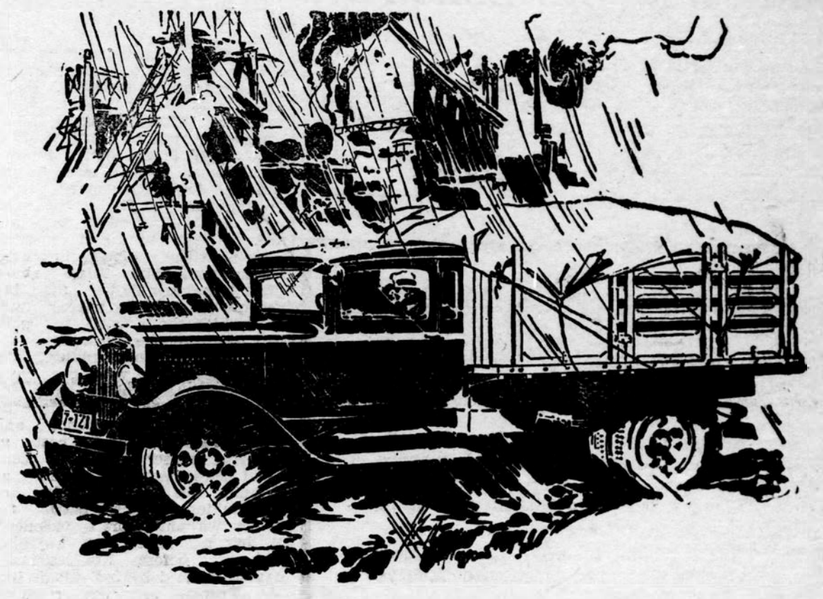
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like you to kindly publish the following quotation from "Olpha of the Plough" in your widely read paper. It is hoped that it will serve as a guidance to those Indian merchants and students who are still hesitating to sacrifice their business and career for country's sake. In describing the brave warriors that went out to fight the Great War, the writer says:—

"We see him leaving the thatched cottage in some remote village, his widowed mother standing at the doorway and shading her eyes to catch the last glimpse of him as he turns into the highroad that shuts him from her sight; we see him throwing aside his books and bounding out of school or college with the light of adventure in his eye; we see him closing his little shop, laying aside his pen, putting down mallet and chisel, hammer and axe. We see him taking a million pitiful farewells, his young wife hanging about his neck in an agony of grief, his little children weeping for they not what, with that dread foreboding that is the application of childhood, the old people standing by with a sorrow that has passed beyond the relief of tears. Here is the lover and there the son, and there the husband and there the brother, but everywhere he is the sacrifice. While others remain behind perhaps to win ignoble riches and rewards, he goes out to live in mud and filth and die a lovely and horrible death far from his home and all that he loved."

Will the youth of India take a lesson?—Yours, etc.,

SINTOK.



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Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 8.

In following the decline in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 196 and Rs. 226 for Broach J.-A. and A.-M. deliveries respectively. There was some scattered covering and prices improved to Rs. 198/8 and Rs. 227 but again declined. Liverpool opening cables were quiet and prices almost in our market declined to the opening level.

Liverpool cables were again easy and in anticipation of a bearish Bureau to-night Bazar Operators sold freely and prices declined to Rs. 192/8 for S/A. and Rs. 223/- for A.M. Towards the close there was some recovery and the market closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach J.-A. 113.
Broach A.-M. 224 1/4.
Oomra July 158 1/2.
Oomra D.-J. 181 1/2.
Bengal July 142.
Bengal D.-J. 160.

—:o:—

READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 8.

150 Bussan & Co. Harda 171.
62 Bussan and Co. Mandusar 172 1/2.
200 E. D. Sassoon Palej 200.
100 Volkart Bros. Akola 164.
71 Volkart Bros. Shegaon 162.
56 Volkart Bros. Khandwa 161.
91 Volkart Bros. Parbhani 160.
100 E. D. Sassoon Raichur 209.
50 E. D. Sassoon Belari 242 1/2.
107 Chacheti T. and Co Nagar 150
100 Chacheti T. and Co. Nagpur 174.
50 Chacheti T. and Co. Vambori 158.
100 P. Crystal and Co. Hansi 155.
100 Textile Prodakh Katol 167.
100 Textile Comptanoid 190.

—:o:—

BOMBAY'S RAINFALL.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 8.

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory past 24 hours. 4.13". Total from 1st June to date. 31.34" (5.76" above normal).

St. George's Hospital.: Past 24 hours. 0.25". Total from 1st June to date 33.12."

J. J. Hospital: Past 24 hours. 0.03". Total from 1st June to date 30.35."

Maximum temperature 85 (1 below normal.)

Minimum temperature 78 (1 above normal.)

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Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

—:o:—

July 8.

Stolzenfels, Frizens, Humburg.
Ormara, Hutchard, Calcutta.
Barjora, Loreson, Busreh.
War Bharta, Eldridge, Abadan.

DEPARTURES.

—:o:—

July 9.

Masumpur, Gower, Rangoon.
Baroda, Perry, Busreh.

LOADING.

—:o:—

July 8.

Steamer Ockenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Durenda for Calcutta.
Steamer Canara for Rangoon.

S S Stolzenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Stolzenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Ormara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barjora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bharta:—The A P O Coy's steamer War Bharta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Masimpur:—The B S O S and D Coy's steamer Masimpur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Marmagoa, with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Baroda will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

OUTWARD MAILS.

—:o:—

Maloja:—Carrying mails of 21st June left Port Said July 1.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Saturday, 5th July, 1930.

2 Malwa, 5980, London, 12-7, M M and Co.
3 Wolfsburg 3,827 Hamburg 8-7 L Edwards Ltd.
4 City of Salford Karachi 11-7 K Nixon & Co.
5 Argenfels, Antwerp, 12-7, L Edwards.
6 Canara, Calcutta, 16-7, M M and Co.
8 Sado Maru Japan 13-7 N Y Kaisha.
10 Karapara, Durban, 30-7, M M and Co.
11 Hatimura, W K 12-7, M M and Co.
12 Stolzenfels, 13-7, F L Edward Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nizam, Calcutta, 8-7, T Morrison and Co.
2 Jalwihar Rangoon 12-7 S S N Co.
3 Baroda, P Gulf, 9-7, M M and Co.
Ormara, Karachi, 9-7, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 11-7, M M and Co.
10|11 Jalaputra, NF, NF, S S N Co.
14 Talita, 302 Cochin, 9-7, M E Co.
16 Laxmi NF, R Assaria.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Dogra, Rangoon, NF, T M and Co.
D E Gazana, NF, NF, M M and Co.
F Alavi, Red Sea Ports, 15-7, T Morrison and Co.
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 8-7, L Naranji & Co.
K Vita, Busrah, 18-7, M M and Co.
N Dalgoma, NF, NF, M M and Co.
P Durenda, NF, NF, M M and Co

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Celebes Maru 1-7-30.
Jamnagar 1-7-30.
Kalavati 1-7-30.
Chattanooga 2-7-30.
Aungban 2-7-30.
Hatarana 1-7-30.
Malwa 1-7-30.
Dayavati 2-7-30.
C/Barcelona 2-7-30.
Hatipura 2-7-30.
Nippon 2-7-30.
Wolfsburg 2-7-30.
Tugela 3-7-30.
British Sailor 3-7-30.
Baroda 3-7-30.
Dogra 3-7-30.
Jalavihar 7-7-30.
Sado Maru (boats) 7-7-30.
Ockenfels 7-7-30.
Talita 7-7-30.
Halldor 7-7-30.
Ranpura (boats) 7-7-30.
Argenfels 7-7-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.

Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macbride 15-7-30 J F Co, City of Venice 14-7-30 K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Branksom Hall, 12-7, J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIESBAN

Simla 10-7-30 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Lanterfels 19-7-30 L Edward.

FROM GENOA

Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Riow 19-7-30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 21-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Unicol 5-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Alipore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.

Malwa 12-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura NF, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Salford 11-7 K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels 12-7, L Edward Ltd.
Argenfels, 12-7-30, L Edward Ltd.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vita 18-7-30 M M and Co.
Barjora, NF, M M and Co.
Varsova 11-7-30 M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sado Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla 12-7-30 M M and Co.
Karapara, 30-7-30, M M and Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

Jaladuta NF Scindia S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Musimpur N F Burma Shell.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi, 15-7-30, T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Durendra, NF, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

Jalavihar, 12-7-30, S S N Co.
Canara, NF, M M and Co.
Vita, 1055, Bestargh, M M and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa 5980 Britton, P & O S N. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura, 12-7-30, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Salford 3734 Gorst K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Argenfels 3540 Zimmerman, L ward Ltd.
Stolzenfel, 7,512, Friezen, L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Sado Maru 3628 Uchino N Y K.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varsova 1,457 Rowe M M & Co.
Vita, 1,055, Bestargh, M M and Co.
Barjora, 1,877, Toresn, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Dogra 3287 Evello T M and Co.
Jalavihar 3,581 Matches I S N Co.
Canara, 3,884, Denbrook, M M and Co.
Denbrook, M M and Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

Jaladuta 3089 Baker Scindia S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla, 3,329, Baird, M M and Co.
Karapara 3721 McLean M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Canara 3889 Danbrook M M & Co.
Manipura, 3,201, Gower, B S O S and D Co.

EXPORTS.

Bombay 8.

S S Malwa for London:—200 cwts groundnuts kernels, 100 cwts groundnuts, K M Nathoo, 21 cwts Fish maws, R Dhanji and Co, 16 bags animal skin, M Sidick and Co, 20 bags animal skin, P M Hassan, 20 bags animal skin, H Oosman, 13 cases Bristles, 1 pkg woollen carpets, 1 pkg condiments, 1 pkg wheat flour, 3 pkg ghee, 7 bags animal skin, Cox and King's Ltd, 2 bags anmal skin, S Joomabhoy, 2 bags animal skin L Hassam, 12 bags cotton and woollen cutting, E Noorbhoy, 7 bags animal skin, M Nissim, 1 bag animal skin, A Dadabhoy and Co, 23 bags 8 cases Bristles, J A Begbie and Co, 6 bags woollen carpets M M and Co.

For Port Said:—85 bales cotton yarn, A E Ejil, 80 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—52 bales cotton twist, A H Diab.

S S City of Salford for Liverpool:—60 bales wool raw, Bombay Co, 5 bales wool rw, M Nissim, 71 bales wool raw, W Latham and Co, 5 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala, 50 bales wool raw, K M Nathoo, 45 bales wool raw, K Esmail.

For Manchester:—60 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Argenfels for Hamburg:—7 casks Casings, S M H Kaderbax, 8 bales wool raw, M A A Dehdashti, 70 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros, 279 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—12 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co, 251 bales cotton raw, E Spinner and Co, 662 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co, 165 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For New York:—20 cwts Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

For Ghent:—275 bales cotton raw, Ralli and Co.

For Bremen:—125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros, 457 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—83 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo, 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—2,000 bales cotton raw, Vakharia and Co, 191 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

—:o:—

Bombay 8.

S S Karapara, Agents M M and Co, from Durban:—32 boxes gold, 80 bars silver, 50 cases Fruits, 100 cases Aloes.

From Zanzibar:—1,627 bales cloves.

From Mombassa:—15 Nos Cylinders. 6,837 bales cotton.

S S Varsova, Agents M M and Co, from Busrah:—1,071 bkts dates, 127 bags wash, 1,155 bags wheat, 20 bags skin, 19 bags Beans 100 bags Hartman, 35 bags Almond kernels.

From Karachi:—2,603 bags wheat, 100 bags Barley, 64 bags kishmish, 27 bags Bajree, 27 bags gram flour, 105 cases Dye.

S S Jalaputra, Agents S S N Co, from Bassein:—60,145 bags rice.

From Colombo:—50 bags Arecanuts, 40 bags Lead ore, 81 bags tea.

S S Halldor, Agents S S N Co, from Alleppey:—190 bags Pepper, 32 b'dle coir mats, 320 bdles coir yarn, 75 bdles yarn, 50 bdles turmeric, 5551 bdles dry ginger, 25 cwts cotton wood and B Boxes.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-5-0-5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 monts 3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3/4 p.c.

—:o:—

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 8.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 461/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 500/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 82/- per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 8.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 406; Highest Rs. 411/2; Lowest Rs. 405; Closing Rs. 41|0|6.

—:o:—

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 8.

Following easier advices from Chicago Wheat Market and sharp decline in the prices of Argentine Linseed, the local market ruled easy on selling by local operators. The quotations are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	5	5	0
Linseed September	10	4	0
Castorseed	8	2	0
Cottonseed	3	4	0
Groundnuts	3	3	0
Rapeseed	8	14	0
Mahooraseed	5	8	0
Myrabolams	22	0	0
Poppyseed	11	8	0

—:o:—

SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 8.

The local market was steady with improved buying. We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver	46	6	0
Ashad	46	4	0
Shravan	45	5	0
Askad Tejimandi	4	6	0
Shrawan Tejimandi	1	8	0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Long Liquidation Prior To Bureau.

EXCELLENT WEATHER.

Bombay, July 8.

To-day at 12 noon the New York Cotton futures market will be in possession of the preliminary acreage in cultivation made to July 1st by the U. S. Government Agricultural Bureau. Yesterday we gave our forecast for what it may be work and Fossick Bureau's estimate is 2.7 per cent decrease. The reports of this institution are always reliable and last year they estimate increase 3.2 against the Government estimate of 3.4 per cent increase or a total 48,457,000 acres. The American Crop Service condition is 73.6 per cent an acreage reduction 1 per cent. If this estimate proves correct there will be heavy selling pressure. The Weather reports continue favourable and longs were unloading prior to the issuance of the Bureau report. The market yesterday ruled easy awaiting Bureau report and closed at a decline of 17 to 21 points. Spot Cotton declined 20 points to 13.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak and prices declined 23 to 21 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 20 points to 12.50c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market ruled steady and prices after opening at a decline of 1 point closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 2 points to 7.66 and sales amounted to 2,000 Bales. Empire Cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 points to a decline of 2 points. Egyptian Cotton prices closed unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 13.22 (opening) lowest 13.03 (2-24 p.m.)

Liverpool:—"Cotton: Weather excellent, especially good prospects Atlantic."

Reuter:—"Market opened weak on favourable weather and declined further on favourable crop conditions and liquidation."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 7.

July clos at 7s. 1/2d.
Oct. close at s.7/2d. 3/4d.
Dec. close at s.7/3 3/4d. 1/2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

July per bushel dol. 81-7/8 2-3/8
Sept. per bushel dol 91-3/8 2-3/8
Dec. per bushel dol 97 2-3/4

Argentine Linseed Quotations.

Aug. 17.73 30
Sept. 17.84 28

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 7.

October	13.05—.21
December	13.22—.18
January	13.26—.17
Middling Spot	13.30—.30

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS.

New York, July 7.

October	12.79—.22
December	12.96—.20
January	13.02—.20
March	13.22—.17
May	13.39—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 7.

July	12.70—.23
October	12.82—.21
Middling Spot	12.50—.20

New York. 11-45 a.m.
New York. -10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	13.33
October	Unquoted
October (New Contract)	12.91

Nerl York. 11-45 a.m.

July	13.25
October	13.13
October (New Contract)	12.87

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 7.

	Opening	Closing
July	7.20	7.21+.01
August		7.11+.02
September		7.04+.02
October	6.96	6.98+.02
November		6.96+.01
December		6.97+.01
January	6.98	6.99+.01
February		7.03+.02
March	7.06	7.07+.01
April		7.09+.01
May		7.13+.01
June		7.15+.01
July		7.17+.01
Middling Spot		7.66+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 7.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 7.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.20
Scinde, Fine	4.45
Scinde, Superfine	4.70
Bengal, Good	3.95
Benga., Fully Good	4.20
Bengal, Fine	4.45
Oomra, Good	4.05
Oomra, Fully Good	4.35
Oomra, Fine	4.65
Broach, Fully Goods	5.15
Broach Fine	5.40
Broach, Superfine	5.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 7.

July	11.08
November	11.26
December	11.34
January	11.36
March	11.49
May	11.59
F. G. F. Spot	12.10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay, per ton. Quoted July/Aug. £5-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay, per ton. Sellers July/Aug. £14-2-6
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton. Sellers July/Aug. £14-0-0

LINSEED.

London, July 7.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton Sellers July/Aug. £16-13-9
Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton Sellers Aug/Sept. £16-15-0
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. per ton. Sellers July/Aug. £15-7-6
Linseed, Bombay (London) per ton. Sellers July/Aug. £17-10-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. Sellers July/Aug. 35/6
Paid & Further Buyers Sept/Dec. 33/6

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET

New York, July 7.

Fair Rio, Coffee (No. 7, Quality) Spot 7-7/8

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, July 7.

Rozario Santa Re, per 62½ lb. Cargoes. Sellers July/Aug. 34/9
Barletta Russo, per 62½ lb. Cargoes. Sellers July/Aug. 34/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. Afloaot Paid 34/10½
Wheat, Cholce White Karachi, Parcels. Afloat Paid 34/10½

JAVA SUGAR LONODN MARKET.

London, July 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.
July/Sept. per cwt 8/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt 8/3
C. & F. Bombay.
July/Sept. per cwt 8/3-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.
July/Sept. per cwt 8/3-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb., Spot 6-1/8 Sellers

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 7.

Chartered Bank of I A. and C.	£17-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£106
National Bank of India	£42-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-7/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£79
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£100
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£46-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£52-3/4
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-3/4
Consols 2½ p.c.	£53-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£103-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94-3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 7.

Demand Bills 486.37

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 7.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	15-7/8
Forward	15-3/4

—:o:—

GOLD.

Bombay, July 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Gold Bar Spot	21	9	0
Ashad	21	8	6
Shrawan	21	9	0
Soverigns	13	10	0
National Bank	22	0	0
Central Bank	21	13	0

—:o:—

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 8.

Berar	140 Bales.
Rajputana	116 "
Compta-Dharwar	339 "
Western-Nortsers	94 "
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	137 "
Egyptians	94 "
Cotton	920 "
Wheat	14,240 cwts.
Linseed	3,034 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	98 "
Gingellyseeds	745 "
Groundnuts	1,084 "
Castorseeds	1,280 "
Rice	10,953 "
Myrabollams	2,382 "
Cottonseeds	519 "
Mowraseeds	69 "
Gram	1,393 "
Barley	25 "
Bajree	652 "

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 8.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 5 per cent
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate.—6 per cent.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
Has Branches and Agencies in principal towns in India. JII

INDIAN ENEMIES ACTIVE IN BRITAIN.

Liberal Shadow Cabinet's Plans.

BOMBAY'S BLACK REGULATION OF 1827 TO CONTINUE FOR EVER.

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Benn informed Major Graham-Pole that only 31 higher grade commissions to selected officers of Indian Territorial Force had been gazetted.

The delay was due to the long and complicated channel through which recommendations had to pass.

Change of procedue was being considered and it was anticipated that much larger number would be granted commissions in the course of this year.

Mr. Benn stated that approximately 32,300 copies of volume one of Simon Report and 25,700 copies of volume two were sold in Britain up to July 3rd.

LOYALTY OF TROOPS.

Mr. Benn having given Mr. Eden particulars of the repulse of the attack on Datta Khel and adjacent post of Boya, garrisoned by Tochi Scouts in the second week of May, Mr. Eden asked why the gallantry and loyalty of troops had not been acknowledged.

Mr. Benn did not accept Mr Eden's statement and said that the matter was primarily for the Government of India who would not be lacking in their duty.

Earl Winterton suggested that it would be proper for Mr. Benn also to acknowledge gallantry of the young Indian officer in charge of the Fort who had behaved with the greatest gallantry and had succeeded in repulsing overwhelming forces.

Mr. Benn replied that he had no desire to do otherwise and pointed out that the question should be put in a different form.

Commander Kenworthy suggested that the conduct of the officer was typical of the efficiency of Indian officers in Indian army. The speaker intervened here.—Reuter.

INDIA'S ENEMIES ACTIVE.

—:o:—

Simon Report Or Nothing.

LONDON, July 7.

Lord Reading Sir John Simon and Mr. Lloyd George were present at a meting of Liberal shadow cabinet which exhaustively discussed the Simon Report and decided to do its utmost to obtain for it full measure of consideration either at the London Conference, or elsewhere, and strenuously to oppose the slightest attempt to shelve it.

A Governmental statement regarding the Round Table Conference is expected in the House of Commons on the 9th instant and will coincide with the statement by Lord Irwin in the Assembly.—Reuter.

BOMBAY REGULATION OF 1827.

To Continue For Ever.

In the House of Commons in the course of a reply to Mr. Sorensen regarding the recommendations of Repressive Laws Committee. Mr. Benn stated that no action as regards Bombay regulation of 1827 was contemplated at present.

Mr. Benn informed the Duchess of Atholl that he had asked Government of India for a report regarding the financial provision for dependants of policemen killed and the compensation for those permanently disabled in recent civil disturbances.—Reuter.

UNSATISFACTORY BOMBAY CONDITIONS.

—:o:—

Movement Weakening In Gujerat.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

RUGBY, July 7.

The weekly appreciation of the situation compiled by the Government of India and circulated to the members of Parliament describes as the chief event of the week in India, the declaration of the All-India Congress Working Committee as being an unlawful association under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The committee consists in full strength of about fifteen persons, who for a considerable period have been playing prominent part in organising and directing the civil disobedience movement.

THEIR CRIMES.

Not only have they urged public to defy law and refuse payment of taxes but they have also circulated incitement to troops and police to fail in their duty in dealing with Civil Disobedience movement. Simultaneously the Committee President Pandit Nehru and Secretary were arrested and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment each.

Hartals in various towns, followed but many of them were incomplete and there had been no clash with authorities. Popular demonstrations have been most marked in Bombay city where conditions continue to be unsatisfactory. In spite of the activities of Congress, the situation shows distinct signs of improvement in several directions. Position on Frontier is rapidly returning to normal.

LIBEL ON MERCHANTS.

In pats of Gujarat there are indications that movement is losing some of its vigour and most of the provinces report slackening of effort. The conviction is growing that Civil Disobedience movement cannot succeed and commercial and industrial circles are showing increasing concern regarding consequences of its continuance.

There is increase in constructive effort towards constitutional solution of political problems and Mahomedans in particular are devoting much attenton to representation of their case at London Conference. While situation has still many unstable elements these are not so numerous or so pronounced as few weeks ago.—B. O. W.

PLOT TO EJECT LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

Liberal Tory Combination.

LONDON, July 7.

The "Daily Herald" declares that Conservatives are plotting to eject Government in July in order to control the Imperial Conference. The tussle may come next week when Miss Bondfield introduces a Bill to raise the borrowing power of Unemployment Insurance Fund to seventy millions. It is possible that Liberals may unite with Tories in this matter and, declares the "Daily Herald", Government defeat on such an issue would certainly mean resignation.—Reuter.

INDIA WEDDED TO PARLIAMENT ARIANISM.

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Deep And Vivid Contact With West

STANLEY REED'S ADVICE TO UNIVERSITY WOMEN

LONDON, July 7.

In a speech at the luncheon given by London Committee of Missionary Settlement for University Women from Bombay, Sir Stanley Reed said that some people were afraid that under self-government there would be revulsion in India against Western ideas and practice.

He doubted it because contact of India with world was deep and vivid, and the practical expression of India's demand was phrased in terms of British Parliamentarianism.

He suggested that the settlement should endeavour to work as link with new Government or Governments as they developed and so help the growth of New India.—Reuter.

HUNGER STRIKE IN BARISAL JAIL.

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Prisoners Forcibly Fed With Milk

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The President and Vice-President of the Kishorganj Congress Committee and ten volunteers were arrested under section 157 and 158, I.P.C.

The Congress Office at Chandpur and the National School were searched and Congress Bulletins, and other documents were seized.

At Midnapur 3 students of tender age were sentenced to 3 months' R. I. each for picketing schools. The boys undefenced and they refused to give any undertaking not to picket although pressed hard. Political prisoners in Hooghly and Barisal jails have gone on hunger-strike owing to alleged unsatisfactory treatment and bad food. Some of them are loosing weight from 10 to 17 pounds, and are fed forcibly with six chattaks of milk daily.

Four students of the Government School. Comilla, were suspended for one year for joining a Congress procession.

At Jessore the Police raided the Offices of the local Congress Committee, the Khadipratisthan and the Ramkrishna Ashram at Ratanganj for the fifth time and seized National flags, Gandhi caps, placards, and books. A large crowd, assembled there to witness the search, was charged by the police, resulting in several injuries.—Free Press.

"CONSPIRACY ORDINANCE UNLAWFULLY CONSTITUTED"

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Validity Questioned.

LAHORE, July 7.

Before the Division Bench consisting of Justices Broadway and Bhide, judges of the High Court, the petition of Desraj, an undertrial prisoner in the Lahore Conspiracy case, for a writ of Habeas Corpus questioning the legality of the Conspiracy Ordinance was heard to-day. The court was packed by the members of the bar. Mr. Jagannath Aggrawal aguing contended that the Ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy is unlawfully constituted and that the petitioner, a co-accused was illegally confined. He added that the Court had no jurisdiction to decide the Legislature's powers. The counsel did not conclude his argument when the Court rose.—Free Press.

SIMLA LOBBY GOSSIP.

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All About R. T. Conference.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Lobby gossips indicate that no member of Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission is likely to be a delegate of the Round Table Conference. Sir A. P. Patro, Chairman of Madras Provincial Committee had long conversation with the Viceroy yesterday and this morning on general political situation. He is mentioned in lobby circles as one of delegates to London Conference. If no member of Nair Committee go to the Conference, then equally no member of the Simon Commission will be among the delegates as their reports are now before the public and will be available for conference.

Sir Harisingh Gour told the Nationalist Party that he finds it difficult to stand for Deputy Presidentship of the Assembly. He will be the principal spokesman of the Nationalist benches during the discussion on supplementary grant for Round Table Conference.

QUESTIONS ABOUT R. T. CONFERENCE.

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Postponed To July 9.

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bracken asked for an assurance that Simon Commission's report would form the basis of the Government's policy at the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Freeman and Lt.-Col. Howard Bury asked for the composition and terms of reference of the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Benn replied that he would be grateful for postponement of questions to 9th July.—Reuter.

"A MORTAL SIN."

—:o:—

Voting For Govt. Says Malta Archbishop.

LONDON, July 7.

Malta.—An extraordinary reference to the present political situation was made by the Archbishop in the course of sermon at Floriana, in the course of which he said that those who voted for or helped the present Government committed "mortal sin" similar to theft or murder.—Reuter.

MORE ARRESTS IN DELHI

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DELHI, July 7.

Six volunteers have been arrested under the Instigation Ordinance (in connection with the no-tax campaign) in a village twenty miles from Delhi. Twenty-four volunteers have been arrested under section 32, Police Act while, it is alleged, picketing liquor shops in Delhi.—A. P.

Pt. MOTILAL'S CONVICTION

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Mr. Agarwalla Withdraws Revision Application.

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

In connection with the application of Mr. Girdharilal Agarwalla to call for records of trial of Messrs. Motilal Nehru and Syed Mahmud, Counsel has written to the Registrar of the High Court that in view of the fact that the application was made on Mr. Agarwala's own initiative without the previous knowledge, consent or authority of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Mahmud, and as the action was likely to be misunderstood by the public and the gentlemen concerned, he and his colleagues would withdraw themselves from the application fixed for hearing on Monday next.—A. P.

NO PREFERENCE FOR EMPIRE SUGAR.

—:o:—

Tory Motion Rejecte

LONDON, July 8.

The Conservatives moved to insert a new clause in the discussion of Finance Bill in the House of Commons providing for an increase in preference for British Empire sugar from half-penny to three farthings per lb.

A reference was made to the serious state of affairs in the West Indies, owing to over-production.

Mr. Snowden opposing the motion deplored the situation in sugar producing countries and said concession of shilling per cwt. increase preference would cost at least a million and a half annually and even this would not improve position in West Indies. Government took steps some time ago to arrange credits in respect of current crop and the Colonial Office was at present seeking information from Colonial Governors regarding necessary help Government would assist if necessity arose. They recognised the seriousness of the position and were prepared to do what they could within reason and resources.

The new clause was defeated by 246 votes to 141.—Reuter.

MEETING BANNED IN S. KANARA.

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Collector's Ukase.

MANGALORE, July 5.

The District Magistrate of South Kanara has issued an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting all meetings, processions and demonstrations in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement in Udipi, the second important town in the District, 37 miles from Mangalore.—A. P.

TUTICORIN ARRESTS.

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TINNEVELLY, July 7.

Messrs. Masilamani Pillai, Kandaswamy Pillai and Rodrigues were arrested at Tuticorin under Sections 150, 143, 117 I. P. C. and 74 of Salt Act.

The Police searched their house the Khadi Vastralaya and the Ankeredayam Press belonging to Mr. Rodrigues.—Free Press.

Wellington.—Death has occurred of ex-Premier Sir Joseph George Ward.—Reuter.

Fremantle.—Amy Johnson embarked to-day on liner Naldera for England.—Reuter.

NATIONAL FLAG HAULED DOWN

—:o:—

Guntur Municipality Climbs Down

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S UKASE.

GUNTUR, July 7.

The National flag on the Municipal building has been removed. Particulars in regard to the removal of the flag show that the District Magistrate wrote a letter suggesting the removal of the flag. The Municipal Council which met on June 22nd resolved that it was not necessary to remove the flag, 11 voting for and two against the resolution.

The Magistrate, it is said, wrote again threatening each individual Councillor who voted not to remove the National flag with prosecution under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Chairman thereupon arranged for a meeting of the members, but there was no quorum, the Chairman suggested that the Magistrate may himself remove the flag.

Meanwhile ten councillors requisitioned a meeting in which a resolution favouring the removal of the flag was passed. Those who opposed the resolution walked out.

The Magistrate, it further stated, characterised the tri-colour flag as a symbol of an assistance to association declared unlawful by the Government.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

EX-PREMIER BREAKS POLICE CORDON.

FIRING IN CAIRO.

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CAIRO, July 8.

Police and military cordons banned the roads leading to the meeting at Mansourah organised by the Wafd Executive, but prohibited by the Government.

Nahas Pasha's motor car with a score of students clinging to it, broke the first police cordon, but was stopped by a cordon of troops armed with rifles and fixed bayonets. Two boys were hurt. One was removed to hospital where he died.

Meanwhile bricks and stones were thrown at troops from balconies and riverfront. An Army Officer was hit. Troops fired twelve rounds. It is not known if there were any casualties.—Reuter.

WHY KING'S SPEECH WAS BALD.

LONDON, July 8.

Due to the failure of Mr. MacDonald t osecure the agreement of Party Leaders, it was decided at the eleventh hour, that His Majesty's speech should make no controversial references and that the responsibility for the pronouncement to be made to-morrow should be taken by the Ministers of the Crown.

There is a strong belief that the attack against the Labour Government has an indirect connection with the Indian questions. Tories and Liberals are determined to make every effort to wreck the Labour Government and force for a general election.—Free Press Beam Service.

PREMIER CANVASSING SUPPORT.

LONDON, July 8.

The dissatisfaction among a section of the Labour Party with the Government's unemployment policy led Mr. MacDonald, at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party to-day to urge the need for loyalty and presentation of a united front.

Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hartshorn explained that the unemployment problem would be tackled on new lines and that each industry and each region would be examined separately.—Reuter.

K.C.S.I. FOR SIR ATUL.

SIMLA, July 8.

On the occasion of the opening of the India House, His Majesty the King-Emperor has conferred the following honours:—

To be K C S I. Sir Atu Chatterjee.

To be C B E Mr. J. C. B. Drake.—A. P.

UNITARY GOVERNMENT—A NEGATION OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Absence Of Hindu Delegates Felt by Mr. Jinnah

SIMLA, July 7.

The sub-committee of the All-Parties' Conference on communal and other matters, after a short sitting to-day, adjourned 'sine die' without coming to any conclusion.

The Mussalman point of view, regarding Federal form of Constitution was explained by Mr. Jinnah, who insisted on residuary powers being vested in the Provinces. He said that Mahomedans woke up after the Nehru Report, which embodied the suggestion of Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar that residuary powers should remain with the Central Government. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar's reasons were that Hindus, being in a minority in the Punjab and Bengal, would not be safe without such powers in the centre.

STATES WANT FEDERALISM.

Mr. Jinnah observed that if there was Home Rule in the Provinces, the Central Government should have only such power as would be surrendered or agreed upon between the Provinces and the Central Government. The Unitary form of Government in India was opposed to Provincial autonomy, because the interference of the Central Government would be frequent and even uncalled for. Moreover Indian States must be brought into the Greater India, and they insisted on internal autonomy, which meant that they required that the Reserve Powers should be vested in themselves. No doubt, there would be adjustments of powers 'inter se,' but Mussalmans insisted on 'Reserve Powers' being vested in the Provinces.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Huge Cocke and Mr. Gavin Jones participated in the discussions. Differences of opinion were expressed. No decision was recorded regarding the Federal form.

MR. JINNAH'S POINT OF ORDER

The second point in Sir A. P. Patro's Note related to a uniform measure of autonomy to all the provinces. When this was under discussion, Mr. Jinnah raised an important point as to whether any resolutions recorded here would be binding, and whether the Hindus present here would be able to secure their acceptance by the Hindu community as a whole. He is reported to have remarked: "There is nobody with whom I can enter into a pact. I am prepared to take the responsibility for Mussalmans, but where are the representative Hindus who would take such responsibility for their community? It is futile to come to any settlement unless the Hindus are represented here in an authoritative manner."

HINDU REPRESENTATIVES.

Some members suggested that another opportunity should be given to the Hindu representatives to join the committee and work out an agreement. Eventually, however, the meeting passed the following resolution:—"The Committee regrets, that as there is no one who can represent the point of view of the Hindu community as a whole, it is not possible for us to proceed with our work any further and the Committee therefore resolves to adjourn 'sine die."—A. P.

BURNING OF THE DEAD.

—:o:—

A Turkish Proposal.

The Turkish Government, as may be recollected, last year resolved to enforce the law relating to the burning up of dead bodies in accordance with the system followed in America. The Turkish Press, however, criticized the provisions of that law, and offered a strong opposition to their enforcement in consequence of which the Government postponed discussions over the same. But the journal 'Political say that the Turkish Government has ultimately decided to promulgate that law, and has made it incumbent upon the municipalities to build the necessary furnaces providing that the bodies shall not be burnt except after the application of the following conditions:—

1. Those desirous of burning a dead body shall be possessed of a certificate from an authorised doctor regarding the nature of death, 'i.e.,' whether the death has been due to illness or has been natural.

2. They shall be in possession of a document in the hand of the deceased confirming his desire to have his body burnt after death; or otherwise. There shall be three witnesses who would confirm the desire of the deceased to that effect.

3. The survivors shall produce a document by the Police authorities showing that the death was not the result of some criminal cause.—(Al-Fatah" of Cairo.

TEMPLES & HOUSES FALL

—:o:—

Govt. Treasury Building Tottering.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE AT DHUBRI

A Dhubri message states that Thursday's earthquake convulsed the town from end to end causing considerable damage to property. Siva Temple and Victoria statue were completely demolished and damage done to Burra Musjid was considerable.

Government Treasury Buildings are in a tottering condition. A number of private houses toppled down. The total loss is roughly estimated at over a lakh of rupees.—A. P.

BAN ON POLITICS.

—:o:—

Students' Protest.

(From A Correspondent.)

BAREILLY, July 4.

Under the auspices of the local Congress Committee a meeting attended by about 600 students was held yesterday evening to protest against the recent circular of the Education Department placing a ban on participation in politics by the student community. The protest will take the form of a students' strike on the first three days of the forthcoming session. If the authorities of the schools will try to enforce the circular the chances are that the schools will be deserted as the feeling is that Pandit Motilal's call to the student community to withdraw from the schools for one year should be responded to.—"Leader."

STOCKHOLM TRADE UNION CONGRESS

—:o:—

500 Delegates Attend.

LONDON, July 8.

Stockholm.—Five hundred delegates from twenty-six countries including Palestine Egypt and India were present at the opening of the Fifth International Trades Union Congress at which Frenchman Jouhaux reviewed the important object attained since the Amsterdam Congress.—Reuter.

VIOLENT EARTH QUAKE SHOCK.

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta (Sealdah), wires under date July 7:—

A violent earthquake occurred on the Metre Gauge Section of the Lalmonirhat District of this Railway involving interruption of Telephonic communication and dislocation of train Service and caused damages to permanent-Way Bridge and building on 3rd July 1930.—Free Press.

BERAR SATYAGRAHA.

AMRAVATI, July 7.

A well attended meeting was held under the auspices of the Maharashtra Karya Mandal, Amravati at 5.30 p.m. yesterday to give a hearty send off to Satyagrahi Volunteers who proceeded to Pusad for Forest Satyagraha. A special feature of the meeting was that a very large number of women were present to congratulate the Forest Satyagraha Volunteers who were given a hearty send off amidst cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai.—Free Press.

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